FBIS DAILY REPORT

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IMF-WORLD BANK MEETING CHOOSES SPOKESMEN

FL280110 Bridgetown CANA in English 0015 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Montego Bay, Jamaica, Aug 27, CANA -- Latin America, the Caribbean, Spain and the Philippines are expected to tackle the problems of international liquidity and the lending policies of the World Bank and International Montary Fund (IMF) when the two financial institutions hold their annual meetings in Canada next month, official sources said here tonight. The sources commented at the end of a two-day closed door meeting of governors of the IMF and World Bank from the group of states.

The meeting of finance ministers and other economic experts, under the chairmanship of Jamaica Prime Minister Edward Seaga, identified delegates to speak for the group -- excluding the Caribbean -- at the two meetings in Toronto opening September 6. The Nicaraguan minister was picked as group spokesman at the World Bank meeting and the minister from Brazil was selected to address the IMF session, conference sources said. The sources said the Caribbean will have its own spokesman at the two Canadian meetings, most likely Jamaica Prime Minister Seaga.

The conference of governors which opened here yesterday was called to adopt common strategies to world economic problems as they dovetail with the policies of the IMF and World Bank, in time for next month's annual meetings in Toronto.

The committees each consisting of five countries, have been set up to assist the two spokesmen in the preparation of both policy statements.

A spokesman told CANA that while no common position was reached at the conference here, there was frequent and open discussion on the concessionality of World Bank and IMF lending and that a paper was presented by the bank on the topic.

There was a general feeling among delegates that something positive will have to be done about high interest rates, and that there was need for a softening of the lending policies of the international lending institutions to enable poor countries to cope with their ecoromic pressing problems.

Delegates from 24 countries attended the Montego Bay conference.

L.A. COUNTRIES TO SUPPORT FALKLANDS RESOLUTION

PY271444 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1845 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] United Nations, 25 Aug (TELAM) -- The draft resolution on the Malvinas Islands which will be submitted to the upcoming UN General Assembly session expresses support for Argentine rights and calls on the governments of Buenos Aires and London to begin negotiations to find a peaceful solution to the issue as soon as possible. The draft resolution, which will be unanimously supported by all Latin American nations, also asks the UN secretary general to begin another mission of good offices to the two governments and report on his progress during the next round of UN meetings.

This information was given to TELAM by a high-ranking official of the UN General Secretariat. The official said that the draft resolution maintains that the perpetuation of colonial situations is not in keeping with the UN's universal peace principle. The preamble of the draft resolution cites Resolution 1514 of 1960 on putting an end to colonialism throughout the world, Resolution 2065 of 1965, Resolution 3160 of 1973, Resolution 31/49 of 1976, and Resolutions 502 and 505 which were approved by the Security Council in April and May of 1982, respectively. The last two resolutions were approved after the Malvinas conflict had broken out. The resolution also recalls that the nonaligned countries movement recognized Argentina's sovereign right during conferences held since 1976 in Lima, Colombo, New Delhi, Havana, Belgrade and New York. The resolution notes that the nonaligned countries' position was reasserted during the recent meeting held in Havana at the beginning of June, 1982.

NEW POLITICAL PARTIES STATUTE SIGNED 27 AUGUST

Statute Summary

PY271626 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0230 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 26 Aug (NA) -- The new political parties statute which was approved by President Reynaldo Bignone tonight requires that national political parties have legal status in five districts in addition to a membership equivalent of 2 per 1,000 of the total national voter registry.

However, the groups which register a number of voters not less that 4 per 1,000 of the electorate in a region and up to a maximum of 2 million members will be recognized as district parties. The law establishes that in order for political parties to start activities in any district they must prove they have the support of 500 voters in the jurisdiction where they operate.

The full text of the political parties statute, which will not be released until tomorrow morning, has 78 articles in 9 titles.

Title One, which includes the first six articles, mainly comprises the "General Principles." It specifies that "The people are guaranteed the right of political association to join democratic political parties."

Article 2 recognizes political groups as the "necessary instruments for formulating and implementing national policies."

Title Two, "Foundation and Constitution," includes the necessary requirements for the district or national recognition of political parties. It specifies that "Within 80 days of notification of recognition, the party officials must have called and held internal elections to make up the permanent officials of the party."

Article 10 establishes that "In the national parties, the district parties ahve no right of secession" and that "The National Deliberative Organization [el Organismo Deliberativo Nacional] will be the only private authority which will be able to declare the intervention of one or more districts, a situation which under no circumstances will last more than a year."

This article adds that "The declaration of intervention must specify its purpose and will only be based on the serious violation by distirct officials of express regulations of the party's statutes and/or this law."

Article 11 authorizes the recognized parties to create confederations, which are recognized as nationals when "they are made up of several national parties."

The district parties will be able to join a national confederation if they fulfill the requirements for this type of recognition.

Article 12 says that "The confederated parties have the right of secession and can denounce the agreement uniting them. Their central organizations have no right of intervention."

Article 14 says that the law authorizes the national parties and the confederations "to make temporary alliances for a specific election."

In relation to the party names, the law specifies that "The name...is an exclusive attribute and cannot be used by any other party, group or entity of any nature in the entire Argentine territory."

Title Three covers the "Doctrine and Organization" of the parties and fixes boundaries for the preparation of the ideology and program for political action.

Article 22 says that the parties excluded from these guidelines are those which, "because of their doctrine or actions in practice, within their internal organization or abroad, advocate the violation of human rights, the replacement of the democratic system, the illegal and systematic use of force, and the concentration of personal power."

Clause A of Article 23 establishes that the party "conventions," congresses or assemblies will be the highest organizations of the parties" and that "party positions cannot be held for more than 4 years."

Another provision regulating party organization requires the "opening of the membership registry at least once a year for a minimum of 60 days to be preceded by an announcement a month before." The regulation adds that "the statute must insure the appropriate party proceedings in any matter related to the right of membership."

The "participation and review by members and minorities concerning the governing and administration of the party and the election of party officials and candidates for elective public positions" must also be respected.

Title Four outlines the requirements for the "operation of the parties." The first part covers membership. In addition to covering the requirements for address and personal documents, the party members must fill out a form in four copies including "name, address, registration number, class, sex, legal status, profession and signature or fingerprint." It also says that "the request for membership can be made to the membership application office or through the addressee's post office; in this case the head of the post office must certify the authenticity of the signature or the fingerprint."

Article 29 establishes exclusions from membership and says that "the membership in a party requires the prior resignation from membership in any other group."

This article also establishes that "those who have not formally resigned from a party but who join another will be prohibited from exercising their political rights, in addition to becoming a member of any party, for 2 years."

Article 33 says that the internal elections in a district will be considered valid "when the percentage of voting members is higher than 10 percent of the minimum established requirement." (4 per 1,000 of the district voters). The article adds that "if this percentage is not fulfilled, a second election must be held within 30 days and the same requirements must be fulfilled to be valid." It also says that the election must be held even if there is a single official list in the internal elections.

Article 37 says that those who have been "excluded from the National Voter Registry" as well as "the high ranking and lower level active duty personnel of the armed forces and those who have been retired by called back to active duty" cannot be candidates for public post or hold party positions.

The same regulation affects "personnel of the security forces of the nation and of the provinces on active duty or retired if called back to active duty" and the "judges and permanent officials of the judicial branch on the national and provincial levels."

Title Five refers to party assets and Chapter One to property and resources. This part says that the party assets will be accumulated through the contributions of the party members, state subsidies and authorized assets and resources not expressly prohibited by the law.

The parties are not allowed to accept anonymous donations or donations from national or provincial entities or concessionaries of the nation's public works and services. They are also not allowed to accept donations from union, labor or professional associations or contributions which companies impose on their employees.

Those who violate these prohibitions will be fined for an amount up to double the donation, if it involves an individual, and up to ten times the donation of a person representing others. Those who violate these regulations will also be prohibited from participating in internal party elections and from holding public positions for periods from 2 to 6 years. The fines will be deposited in the permanent patriotic fund and the party funds must be deposited in official banks and registered in the name of the party.

The properties and belongings of the parties will be exempt from taxes.

The Chapter Two of Title Five includes the Permanent Party Fund, subsidies and exemptions from customs duties.

Article 56 creates the Permanent Party Fund with the purpose of providing the recognized political parties with the economic means to facilitate their institutional functions.

If a district or national party does not get 3 percent of the valid votes in a district or in the entire country, respectively, it will lose the right to participate in the fund.

Chapter Three refers to the control of assets and article 58 establishes that the parties are obliged to keep records and to present them to a judge within 60 days after the end of each party's fiscal year. Also within 60 days after having taken part in a national election, the parties must give a detailed account of their income and expenditures related to the electoral campaign.

Title Six regulates the expiration and dissolution of parties with an explanation of each case. The expiration refers to the loss of the legal political status, and dissolution puts an end to the legal existence of a party by dissolving it. A party will expire if no internal elections are held within 4 years. It will also expire if it does not take part in district elections for 2 consecutive years without justified cause and also if it does not obtain 3 percent of the votes in at least one district in one of two consecutive elections.

A party will be dissolved if it provides military instructions to its members or if it organizes them militarily. The assets of the dissolved party will be transferred to the Permanent Party Fund.

Title Seven establishes the legal procedures for the recognition and authorization of political parties and the actions the parties must fulfill under the law.

Title Eight on temporary dispositions establishes a term of 30 days, from the day of the approval of this law, for the parties to come to a judge to express their willingness to organize themselves. This regulation also establishes the functions of the court supervisor who will supervise the process of reorganization and determine the activities which current officials must carry out until the election of new officials.

Title Nine, which is the last of the law, refers to general regulations, the repeal of prior laws and how the expenditures required for the fulfillment of this law are going to be resolved.

Fufepo Supports Statute

PY292137 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Aug 82 p 13

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- President Reynaldo Bignone met with leaders of the Popular Federalist Force (Fufepo) yesterday and assured them that the military government will meet the March 1984 deadline it has set for Argentina's return to democracy.

The federalists said after the meeting they had voiced their satisfaction regarding the new political parties statute, although they would have like more stringent regulations for the recognition of political parties.

Yesterday's was the first in a series of meetings General Bignone plans to hold with Argentine politicians to discuss matters related to the country's return to democracy. Sources said the president will meet next Saturday with the leaders of the Justicialist (Peronist) Party and that another meeting is scheduled for September 11 with the radicals.

Francisco Gabrielli, one of the six Fufepo leaders attending yesterday's meeting at the presidential house in Olivos, said later: "The president has told us the programme for a return to constitutional democracy set for March 1984 will be fulfilled inexorably."

Gabrielli told reporters the plan was backed "not only by the president, but by the three armed forces as well."

He said that the subjects discussed during the meeting with Bignone included "the kind of elections to be called and whether any constituional reforms are being considered, but we did not talk about any deadlines."

Queried by reporters as to whether the military junta, which broke up over the issue of appointing a replacement for former President Leopoldo Galtieri, would be reunited, Gabrielli said: "That is what the people and the parties are hoping for, because it would ensure the stability of this stage of transition.

"That stability is very important," he added, "if the promises made in the name of the three armed forces are to be fulfilled."

Fufepo President Ismael Amit said that the six had "an excellent chat, because it was a conversation during which we found a prudent, balanced man.

"I think we have found a civilian government official," he added.

MID, Peronists Criticize Statute

PY292157 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Aug 82 p 13

[Text] (NA) -- The Integration and Development Movement Party (MID) yesterday condemned the political parties statute recently signed into law by President Reynaldo Bignone, calling it an "unjust interference in the internal life of the parties."

Meanwhile, "officialist" Peronists, gathered in San Carlos de Bariloche for a series of meetings, claimed they have found a number of "traps" in the statute, but did not say what they are.

In a statement released to the press yesterday, MID objected to the government's designation of overseers for each party during the process of affiliation, assembly and internal elections.

MID, which is led by former President Arturo Frondizi and Rogelio Frigerio, also accused the government of changing the "official criteria that existed until a few months ago of encouraging a small number of representative political forces."

The party claimed the statute by Bignone "benefits the mini-party 'friends' of the process (of national reorganization) and facilitates political personalism."

The statute constitutes "one more act in a series of insults to the country's wish to overcome its serious problems and formulate a genuinely democratic procedure," the statement concluded.

In Bariloche, Lorenzo Miguel, leader of the 62 Organizations (formally the political arm of the Peronist Labour Movement), told reporters that Perionist leaders who have studied the statute have discovered "various traps" in it. "The movement will make its position known soon in this respect," he added.

Torcuato Fino, one of the party's attorneys who is invested with the power to approve party membership cards, said he saw "serious flaws" in the statute. But he did not elaborate either.

Justicialist (Peronist) Party and Peronist union leaders, most of whom support the party's current leadership, were in Bariloche for a series of meetings over the weekend. They included, among others, the second vice-president, Nestor Carrasco; former Economy Minister Antioni Cafiero, and leaders of the Brasil branch of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) Juan Taccone and Roverto Garcia.

DEFENSE MINISTER SAYS MILITARY BUDGET TO INCREASE

PY281944 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0002 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Aug (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Julio Martinez Vivot said tonight that the military budget will of necessity be increased and that the percentage of that increase for each service will be directly proportional to the amount each branch spent during the conflict with Great Britain in the South Atlantic. The minister made this announcement at Ezeiza Airport before departing for Monterrey Mexico where he will participate in a labor law congress as a lecturer.

He noted that during his stay in Mexico he will meet with the Mexican defense and navy secretaries. He said that he will express his thanks to the authorities of that nation for the magnificent part they played in the preparations for submitting the Malvinas question to the upcoming UN General Assembly.

Asked about the countries which still maintain an arms embargo against Argentina, the minister said that this is a situation that changes daily [illegible]en added that the EEC in some way is changing the line it adopted in that regard and [illegible] time may yet come when Great Britain will be the only one maintaining that embargo.

Regarding the military budget, Minister Vivot said that it will necessarily be increased and added that the Malvinas operations were to some extent financed with the armed forces own funds which the national treasury will have to replace.

Regarding the percentage to be apportioned to each service, he said that this question is yet to be decided, because it is not like the "patriotic fund" that was divided equally. In making these apportionments, the size of the expenditures of each service during the Malvinas war will have to be taken into account.

WORKERS DELAY SHIPS, DEMAND SALARY RISE

PY281952 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0005 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Aug (NA) -- For the second consecutive day, maritime workers from nine unions have adopted measures against seven naval enterprises which are paying lower salaries than those paid by similar enterprises. The measure, which consists of delaying the departure of any ship belonging to the seven enterprises for 24 hours, was put into effect at midday yesterday and it will not be lifted until the enterprises agree to raise salaries to the top level paid by the sector, according to the maritime union coordinating board decision.

All day today, leaders of the eight maritime unions which have not been intervened have waited in vain for the summons to report to the Labor Ministry following instructions given them yesterday by Labor Under Secretary Luis Fava.

Fava expected to reach some kind of agreement in a meeting to be held by labor and industry representatives so that the measure adopted by the workers might be lifted and negotiations continued later.

It was learned that Economy Ministry officials worked for several hours today with executives of the state-owned enterprises ELMA [Argentine Shipping Lines] and YPF [Government Oil Deposits] involved in the conflict which have ignored the workers' demand for the longest period of time: almost a year.

Private firms involved in the conflict are Astra Petrolera, Flota Argentina Mineralera, Maruda, Bottacchi and La Naviera. Maritime union coordinating board sources have revealed that "an initial agreement" has already been reached with the two last firms.

The workers' struggle has been considerably strengthened by support from three organizations from the largest union of the sector, namely the United Maritime Workers Union (SOMU), which has been intervened. The three organizations are Stella Maris, Nacional and Celeste y Blanca (List 33).

Dock Workers Ease Slowdown

PY292151 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 29 Aug 82 p 13

[Text] Maritime workers yesterday decided to go back to work for four of seven shipping companies they walked out on last Thursday.

In a statement released at noon yesterday, maritime workers leaders said they would go back to work for the private firms Astra Petrolera, La Naviera, Bottacchi, and Flota Argentina Mineralera, as well as the state-controlled company ELMA [Argentine Shipping Lines], the largest of Argentina's shipping firms.

But the workers, who number 6,000, declared they would continue their strike against Maruda, a private firm, and the state-owned YPF [Government Oil Deposits] because they had not received satisfactory responses to their demands.

CGT-BRASIL CRITICIZES ECONOMIC MEASURES

PY282139 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 0020 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Aug (DYN) -- The General Labor Confederation on Brasil Street [CGT-Brasil] today charged that there are "two million unemployed persons and 5 million indigents and housewives who are daily enduring the criminal humiliation of returning home with their baskets empty." It also demanded salary and social solutions from the government as the "sole guarantee for social stability."

In a document released today with the signature of its Secretary General Saul Ubaldini, the "hardline" CGT-Brasil demanded that "an increase be granted immediately for the active workers' salaries and for retired workers pensions so they can meet their minimum daily needs."

It also demands that "a price ceiling be fixed immediately for all prime necessity goods and that strict control be imposed on prices to enable the prompt recovery of the national economy which, within a framework of full employment, will not allow any deceptive or nonexistent increase."

The document seems to be the last warning of the CGT-Brasil in its search for solutions before the plenary meeting of secretaries general and regional delegations adopts decisions early next week.

The CGT-Brasil feels that "just salaries and fair prices in an expanding economy with full employment are the only guarantees of social stability" and states that "the government must act without delay" because the CGT-Brasil "is not issuing a warning," but that "hunger cannot wait".

In its strong criticism of the recent government resolutions, the CGT-Brasil states that "the answer to our demands was cruel and unmerciful" and that "the salary measures do not meet the minimum needs of the workers."

Then the document adds that the wages are still meager, that they are not sufficient even to cover half of the cost of staples. Unemployment will extend to unpredictable limits."

The document also complains that "we workers must again pay the price of a crisis we did not cause but which we denounced, and now we have to shoulder the heavy burden of an immoral catastrophe."

CGT-AZOPARDO DECRIES LATEST SALARY HIKE

PY270359 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2025 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 Aug (TELAM) -- Today's meeting of secretaries general of unions affiliated with the Azopardo faction of the CGT [General Labor Confederation] approved a document defining the latest salary hike as belated and insufficient and granted the executive board a 10-day deadline to hold further negotiations. This document will be delivered to the labor minister this afternoon during the meeting which Hector Villaveiran has granted to the four secretaries general of this workers organization.

According to the top leaders of the organization, the meeting was also attended by some 80 representatives of the unions who decided to empower the executive board to resume negotiations aimed at including the (already granted) 600,000 pesos hike for the month of August in the basic salary and to make this hike applicable to retired workers.

The moderate union leaders also want the government to provide a concrete answer to the 11-point memorandum submitted on 29 July. The general meeting gave the executive board a 10-day deadline to hold further negotiations and empowered it to implement whatever measures it may deem appropriate at the end of this period.

FINANCE MINISTER DISCUSSES DEBT, IMF MEETING

PY282118 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0040 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 27 Aug (TELAM) -- Economy and Finance Minister Jorge Wehbe today indicated that there is a chance that Argentina will not have to resort to a stand-by loan from the IMF. He also said that if Argentina did need a standby loan it would first be discussed in a great public debate in order to gain consensus so as not to unilaterally affect the future constitutional government.

During an impromptu press conference on the occasion of his first contact with journalists accredited to the Finance Ministry, Wehbe virtually assured that Argentina will take the first two portions [tramos] of available IMF funds. He again criticized the Martinez de Hoz administration and emphasized that the multiple exchange system creates distortions.

Regarding negotiations with the IMF, the minister said that our creditors are very concerned, particularly the British banks about the debt payment. However, he indicated that this would have to be resolved without changing the Argentine position on the matter and without involving a diplomatic agreement, which he expects will occur. In this regard, he said: Any agreement that can be reached is not going to be with British banks, but with a Great Britain, because national sovereignty and honor are at stake in the matter.

Wehbe indicated that it is not the overall debt of $36.5 billion which is going to be negotiated, but the $12 billion portion which is due at the end of this year. Asked about the possibility of not having to resort to a stand-by or conditional loan, he said that there is a chance this will not be necessary.

He explained that it all depends on the length of the term to be negotiated. If it is 6, 7 or 8 years we may have to resort to a stand-by loan, but we will not if the term is shorter. He added: Anyway, I cannot speak of long terms because my administration concludes, in the best of cases, at the beginning of 1984 and I cannot and must not compromise the future constitutional government even though I understand that there should be continuity in the administrations.

He said: The important thing is to save the nation's honor without affecting its dignity; this is not only an ethical problem but also a practical problem because future investments, both domestic and foreign, will depend on meeting the payments, and you know that this is a basic condition for economic growth which in turns governs the standard of living of the nation.

In this regard, he said: We have to take full responsibility for government actions and not resort to extreme measures unless, of course, there is no other way out.

Asked what specific plans he is taking to Canada, he said that the important thing is not the plan but the action. Therefore, one cannot go with a prepared plan because it can hinder practical actions.

About his entourage to Toronto, he confirmed that his predecesor Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore is going with him "because he is the one who was negotiating and I do not want another new face to suddenly appear; I want some continuity Dagnino Pastore has been kind and patriotic enough to accept this proposal."

In conclusion, in his only reference to the domestic economic policies, Wehbe confirmed that speculators were holding back export products. He said that this is the predictable consequence of the problems created by a multiple exchange system. He said the unification of the system is desirable but we have to see how far this is possible.

Installs Central Bank President

PY271824 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1547 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 27 Aug (TELAM) -- Economy and Finance Minister Jorge Wehbe stated today that the replacing of the man does not mean that a storm will erupt within the economic sector or that there will be an abrupt change in plans and lines of action. Wehbe made this statement at the conclusion of the ceremony in which he installed Julio Gonzalez del Solar as the new president of the Central Bank.

PUBLIC WORKS MINISTER BAUER TO STAY ON

PY270342 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1526 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 26 Aug (DYN) -- Public Works and Service Minister Conrado Bauer today announced that he will remain at his job in response to President Reynaldo Bignone's special request because he feels that "the interests of the nation are above and beyond personal ones," and because "I want to get the things we have been working on done."

Bauer made a statement to the press after meeting with the chief of state and announced that engineer Hugo d'Angelo, current vice president of the water and power enterprise, will be appointed the new executive director of Yacyreta binational entity.

He also said that he was confident that the resignation of Jose Dagnino Pastore as Economy and Finance Minister would not delay the decision concerning the implementation of the hydroelectric dam.

Although he indicated he had not discussed these matters in detail with Dagnino Pastore's successor Jorge Wehbe, Bauer said that "From what I know so far, his attitude is positive" and therefore "the various aspects of the plan to finance the beginning of the construction of the dam next year are still valid."

MEETING BETWEEN GOVERNMENT, POLITICIANS FAILS

PY281920 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The meeting between government and political parties -- called to discuss aspects related to the setting up of the National Electoral Court and possible amendments to the 1980 electoral law, which has been reinstated after the abrogation of the 1965 electoral law that various sectors viewed as fraudulent -- fell through.

Interior, Immigration and Justice Minister Lt Col Edgar Rojas Ruiz arrived at the municipal library at 1600 and opened the meeting immediately. The session was also attended by Interior Under Secretary Lt Col Carlos Rivas Pardo and representatives of 20 political parties. Minister Rojas' words follow: [Begin recording] We are all aware of the difficulties inherent in the implementation of a process of democratic institutionalization. Therefore, the contribution of those who, like yourselves, are charged with leading political parties which epitomize the organized political activity of the people are very valuable.

The government of the armed forces that took power on 21 July was entrusted with the fulfillment of the most significant decision of the armed forces, which is to reinstate a real and lasting democratic system in the nation.

After his opening speech, the minister left the meeting, pointing out that his presence could distort the image of the democratic process as outlined by General Vildoso. He said that the various political parties should exchange opinions regarding the setting up of the electoral court and the possible amendments to the 1980 electoral law. [Begin Rojas recording] I do not wish to personally participate in this meeting because it would be very [words indistinct] by the government. This is a democratic dialogue and further proof that you are free to express your ideas and opinions, that there is freedom of opinion. I am truly grateful for the words of the political leader [not further identified], but I will now leave to give you total freedom. [end recording]

Asked about the decision of the 19th National Congress of Mineworkers [currently taking place in Huanuni] concerning the need for the immediate democratization and constitutionalization of the nation, Minister Rojas merely replied: [Begin recording] It remains to be seen what their attitude toward the Bolivian people will be. [end recording]

The interior minister was also asked about the reinstatement of the congress elected in 1980, which would provide immediate practical solutions to the Bolivian crisis. To this he said: [Begin recording] I do not know if it is to urge, to implement, to cooperate, to analyze or to study. [as heard] I do not know the concrete answer to this question as yet.

[Question] When could you supply us with at least a tentative date for a final decision concerning this issue.

[Answer] For the time being we are in the midst of a process. This meeting which I just opened is concrete proof of what we are doing. [end recording]

The meeting called by the Interior, Immigration and Justice Minstry was attended by approximately 20 political parties who did not, however, understand the manner in which the government went about the matter. Initially, the seven political parties that are calling for the reinstatement of the 1980 congress left the meeting reaffirming their belief in the political option as the best for the Bolivian community. Edil Sandoval Moron, leader of the United National Revolutionary Movement -- MNRU -- was totally surprised by the interior minister's decision to leave the meeting because it was arranged by the ministry in order to exchange opinions concerning the nation's political problems. When Minister Rojas left the meeting, he did not leave any representative of the government behind.

[Begin Sandoval recording] The political parties were invited to listen to a report of the interior minister. This was the only reason mentioned for this meeting. The attitude of the minister was an unfortunate surprise. We were not called here to meet among ourselves. We do not reject dialogue and we are ready to carry out our duties, but will not do it by surprise, the way we have been brought face to face with each other here. The show being staged here is deplorable and harmful to dignity and democracy.

Those of us who are more mature and responsible should return to our political organizations to discuss the situation once again. We are prepared to continue dialogue in every way, but fellow citizens, I beg of you to discontinue this show. What is going on is shameful; no one should be discriminated against here. We are all aware of our reasons for coming to this meeting and of our own objectives. [end recording]

The attending political parties were, among others: National Democratic Action -- ADN; National Liberation Alliance, National Movement of the Left; Social Democratic Party; Christian Democratic Party; Revolutionary Party of the National Left; National Revolutionary Movement -- MNR; Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement; Tupac Katari Revolutionary Movement No 2; Authentic Revolutionary Party; Party of the Revolutionary Left; Bolivian Communist Party; Liberal Party; and the United National Revolutionary Movement.

Gaston Araoz of the National Revolutionary Movement faction led by Victor Paz Estensoro answered journalists' questions by saying that the seven political parties which have been requesting the reinstatement of the 1980 congress will persist with their demands because it is the only way to provide a practical and immediate solution to the Bolivian crisis. [Begin Araoz recording] We will issue a statement on behalf of the seven parties that uphold the reinstatement of the 1980 congress. The people are well aware if the agreement reached by these seven parties concerning the way to deal once and for all with the severe economic crisis that is plaguing our country. [end recording]

The MNR leader said that in the next few hours the seven-party bloc will release a communique on the matter to the various news media.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON DIALOGUE, OTHER ISSUES

PY270321 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Speaking at the end of today's regular cabinet meeting, Interior Minister Edgar Rojas said that at this stage of institutionalization and democratization the government cannot rise to the expectations of any political sector since some of them advocate democracy while others do not.

He added that the appropriate organizations have been thoroughly investigating the recent explosions which were causing uneasiness among the people.

Commenting on the Bolivian Labor Federation's decision to not attend the dialogue sponsored by the government, he said: not everything can be idyllic. Rojas added: [Begin Rojas recording] If they said that they terminated dialogue, then the delay should be attributed to them. Since we are carrying on the dialogue, we have neither delayed nor undermined anything. [end recording]

Rojas said Hernan Siles Zuazo, leader of the Democratic and Popular Front, should offer the Bolivian people specific deeds and feasible solutions at this time of total crisis. He said: [Begin Rojas recording] And he should prove his credibility concerning what the people want at this highly significant time. [end recording]

OPPOSITION LEADER PAZ ZAMORA INTERVIEWED

PA290222 Panama City DIALOGO SOCIAL in Spanish Aug 82 pp 43, 44, 45, 46

[Interview with Jamie Paz Zamora, elected vice president of Bolivia in 1980, by Raul Leis; date and place not given.]

[Excerpts] [Question] Help us understand Bolivia. Give us an overview. We know nothing about your country. For us it is distant, plagues with coups d'etat, without an outlet to the sea and a "political paradox" in Latin America.

[Answer] To understan Bolivia, one must bear in mind a basic fact. Bolivia's number one problem since the foundation of the republic in the past century has been its inability to organize itself as a solid national state; in other words, to build what could be called the Bolivian nation. In my opinion, this is the country's main problem.

[Question] You mentioned an interesting fact, and that is that the United States has tried to take control of the revolution or else deform it. Looking at the current situation -- Reagan's aggressive policy and the Malvinas crisis -- how can the international situation help to advance the democratic forces? Would not the United States try new methods to prevent the people's democratic forces from advancing?

[Answer] Never before in the history of the republic has the international situation been more favorable to the people's movement, which is another of Bolivia's paradoxes. Today, the Bolivian people are the center of international, democratic and progressive public concern.

On the other hand, the United States is in a peculiar position. The coup d'etat that established the unlawful regime has put the United States in a very complicated situation. The United States is worried about the drug trafficking that has been raised to the level of an industry by some sectors of the army in recent years. The drug problem has become a domestic problem for the United States. For U.S. authorities, the first priority is to fight drug trafficking, and they realize that a Bolivia controlled by reactionary militarism is a sanctuary for drugs.

Politically, drugs are not a democratic Bolivia; drugs spell military dictatorship. You can hardly have drug trafficking on a large scale without the military junta backing it. That is how it has been in Bolivia since 1964. It has been the dictatorship's way of accumulating fortunes. The United States is definitely in an odd position. If it fights drug trafficking to solve a domestic problem, it has to oppose the Bolivian dictatorship; therefore, if the United States wants to get rid of drug trafficking, it must tolerate democracy.

There are an estimated 12 million drug addicts in the United States. It is a national cancer. I have been to the U.S. State Department, and there I saw more of a consensus on the drug problem than on human rights and democracy. On the other hand, the United States is also in a peculiar position in Bolivia because it has almost no economic interests there. Economically, we are so poor that for the transnationals we are nothing. Our dependency is derived from the marketing of minerals in the foreign markets. That is how we are involved with the transnationals and why the country has acquired debts from foreign banks. The fact is that U.S. capital is at a minimum in our economic structure.

[Question] When this interview is published, you will probably be in Bolivia. How do you expect to find your country? Is your trip temporary or permanent?

[Answer] I was in Bolivia clandestinely in May 1982, just before amnesty. I left the same way I came in. However, my plans are to return to Bolivia and stay there legally to participate in the Bolivian people's struggle alongside the Democratic and Popular Unity, UDR, and the Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR. I will join the struggle that is based on sound and clear principles in the midst of the uncertainty and disorder of the Bolivian people. The president and vice president of the UDP have been elected three times by the people. The UDP is not part of the disorder, instead, it is a point of reference. The party has said that it accepts the legitimacy of the president and vice president [elected in 1980], and we will mobilize the people politically. In order to make the government legitimate, it is necessary to return to 1980 and install the congress elected by the people that was never sworn in so that it can affirm the legitimacy of the president and vice president.

Our party is willing. If this cannot be done, we must have elections in 1983. Our party is prepared, and I would say that it has this priority in mind for 1983. From a political viewpoint, we are going to insist on this position. We are going to do everything possible to move along that line. If another election is held, there is a possibility that we might get 50 percent of the votes, considering that in 1980 we got 40 percent. Our action will be aimed at organizing the masses that support the UDP, and this time we will be prepared to defend this new victory and to be a government with a people's program for which the people voted. From a political view, the task will be to make that electoral majority into a real government of the majority.

COMMUNIST LEADER LAUDS SILES ZUAZO-LED FRONT

PY271249 La Paz Radio Fides in Spanish 23 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Despite reports of a schism within the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], (Ramiro Barrenechea), leader of the Bolivian Communist Party, announced the position of his party, noting that the UDP is a popular, democratic, anti-imperialist, historical front, not a mere coalition of parties. The UDP is an alliance of the classes represented by its member parties.

(Barrenechea), who is member of the UDP Executive Committee, said the communists believe only the organized participation of the masses can solve the present problems, since without them there can be no possibility of reaching the government, much less of holding power. He said the UDP Executive Committee had Mr Siles Zuazo's offer to return to the country whenever the UDP may so decide. It is thus necessary to discuss the two immediate consequences of Siles Zuazo's return. Those of a political nature and those related to security. He said the political consequences concern the need to mobilize and organize the UDP masses with a view to achieving political solutions, and the security consequences concern the need to avert the fascist paramilitary maneuvers aimed at discrediting the UDP president so as to deprive the UDP of its leader and weaken its projects.

RELEASE OF NICARAGUAN-SEIZED PLANE SOUGHT

PY270314 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Excerpt] The aeronautics minister, Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera, has announced that a delegation of the Aeronautics Ministry will go to Nicaragua next Sunday to negotiate the release of an Arava aircraft seized by the Nicaraguan Government in 1980 on charges of having violated Nicaraguan air space.

He said the delegation will consist of a representative of the material department and a legal adviser and will be headed by the aeronautics minister.

ITAMARATY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON MISSING SOVIET

PY272341 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2223 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 27 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- The Brazilian Government stated today that Soviet Professor Sevin Gueraybekov, who disappeared in Rio de Janeiro 2 weeks ago, asked for political asylum from the United States and is not in the country. The announcement was made in an official communique released by Itamaraty, but official spokesmen consulted gave no further explanations.

According to the official communique, the 32-year-old Soviet professor, who attended an international congress on political science in Rio de Janeiro, asked the U.S. Government for asylum. The communique adds that Brazilian authorities have been officially apprised of the fact, but it gave no details as to when they were informed. The Itamaraty official communique stated that Gueraybekov, who worked for the Academy of Science in the Soviet city of Baku, is not in Brazil.

Spokesmen consulted gave no answer to questions on how the Soviet professor left Brazil, where he entered with a tourist visa. Brazilian immigration authorities should have been notified of his departure.

The Brazilian Government practically closed the case today, noting in a terse communique that any question related to Sevin Gueraybekov must be directly taken up with the government of his native country or with the government of the country from which he requested asylum.

'Double Agent'

PY272334 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Aug 82 p 5

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- The Soviet citizen Sevin Gueraybekov is a double agent of the State Security Committee (KGB) and the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). This revelation was made to JORNAL DO BRASIL by a high-ranking Brazilian Government official, who added that the Soviets discovered this after Gueraybekov's disappearance on 14 August. He reportedly was recruited by the CIA in 1980 when he was a scholarship holder in the United States.

A few days ago, the Brazilian Government was confidentially informed by the U.S. Embassy that Washington had received the request for diplomatic asylum made by Sevin Gueraybekov, a foreign diplomatic source in Brasilia admitted yesterday. Consulted last night, Itamaraty denied that the Brazilian Government had received such information.

The U.S. Embassy, through its spokesman, Donald Hauger, continues refusing to make any comment on this case, but another embassy official said that the natural procedure for the embassy to follow upon receiving an asylum request would be to communicate it to the Brazilian Government. But this official admitted that an asylum request made by a secret agent is not the same as one made by a ballet dancer.

ARMY MINISTER TO U.S. ON 'CHANCE' VISIT

PY280215 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 7

[Text] Army Minister Gen Walter Pires will visit the United States from 20 to 30 September in response to an official invitation of the U.S. Army. According to the ministerial resolution published yesterday in the official gazette, the mission is viewed as a "chance visit of a military nature."

Minister Walter Pires' visit is also interpreted as a significant step toward the firming up of the new military relationship between the two nations, a process of rapprochement launched at the beginning of the Figueiredo administration after the denunciation of the 1952 military accord signed by Brazil and the United States.

The Brazilian Army minister will visit several military units together with his aides, Colonels Amaury sa Freire de Lima, Hoche Luiz Pulcherio and Francisco Assis da Costa Mendonca. The agenda of the minister's visit is still being prepared according to sources close to his office. This will be Minister Walter Pires' fourth trip abroad. His first trip was to the United States to undergo saphenous bypass surgery at the Cleveland hospital. His second trip was to Chile and the third to Argentina.

UN REQUEST TO SEND TROOPS TO NAMIBIA UNDER STUDY

PY280059 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] According to Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas, the Brazilian Government is already studying the request which the United Nations made on Friday asking it to send troops for the UN peacekeeping force in Namibia. The UN contingent will seek to guarantee the political transition in that nation, a process which will result in Namibia's independence. The last time Brazil sent troops abroad was on the occasion of military intervention in the Dominican Republic launched by the United States with the cooperation of OAS member nations.

GOVERNMENT TO DEFEND POLICY OF STRENGTHENING IMF

PY282029 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 27 Aug 82 p 18

[Text] Brazil will again defend a policy conflicting with the one adopted thus far by the United States at the next meeting of the IMF. The meeting will take place between 6 and 9 September in Toronto, Canada. Central Bank President Carlos Geralso Langoni, who will participate in the meeting, stated yesterday that Brazil will continue defending the strengthening of the institution through increased contributions by the member countries to the IMF's capital.

According to Langoni, "recent events in the international financial market prove the error of the U.S. policy of not strengthening the multilateral credit merchanisms." He referred to the financial difficulties encountered by Mexico in paying its foreign debt, which had to be avoided with the help of the United States. The U.S. position of reducing its contributions to the IMF prevents the fund from being prepared to meet the most urgent need for resources in the country.

Langoni stated that at the IMF conference his speech is going to demonstrate that Brazil does not have the same characteristics as Mexico. He added that Brazil has a favorable position in the international financial market, it is not having difficulties in finding credit offers and is maintaining a good level in attracting foreign resources.

IMPORT-EXPORT OF VARIOUS MILITARY WEAPONS NOTED

Swedish Antiaircraft

PY271321 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 6

[Excerpt] Vice Adm Mario Jorge da Fonseca Hermes, director of the Navy's armament and communications department, has signed a contract with CBV-Mechanical Industry Incorporated and Bofors of Sweden for 40 mm L/70 antiaircraft cannon intended for use in the corvette program which is under development. Brazilian industry will have a substantial participation through CBV in manufacturing cannon, and through FI-Industry and Commerce Ltd., which manufacturers the ammunition, which is equipped with proximity fuses.

The proximity fuse emits signals that are reflected by the target, whether an airplane or a missile, so that the charges go off a few meters from the target. There is no need for a direct impact. With the new ammunition, the 40 mm Bofors cannon is a more effective weapon against missiles flying at low altitudes. These missiles had a devastating effect against the British frigate Sheffield near the Falkland Islands.

Xavante Jets to Ecuador

PY271741 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 6

[Excerpt] The Brazilian Aeronautics Company [Embraer] reported yesterday in Sao Jose dos Campos that on 12 September it will sign a contract for approximately $50 million with the Ecuadorean Government for the sale of 14 Xavante advanced training jets, the last units from 11 years of producing this model.

The models sold to the Ecuadorean Air Force had been with the Brazilian Air Force and were returned to Embraer last week. The contract does not provide the date for delivery, but two units with the coat of arms of the Ecuadorean Navy painted on them are already on the company's premises. These units will be used for advanced training of pilots in Ecauador.

The Argentine Government has already returned the two Bandeirantes airplanes used for maritime patrolling and acquired from Embraer through the "leasing" system. The Argentine Government stated it was no longer interested in those airplanes, which were used during the conflict over the Falklands Islands.

War Materiel to Colombia

PY272104 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 19

[Text] Sao Paulo -- The ship Autovia left Santos yesterday for the Colombian port of Santa Marta with 79 armored vehicles, 21 military trucks and 73 boxes of communications and maintenance material. This materiel is exported by Specialized Engineers Inc. -- ENGESA -- which last year exported the equivalent of approximately $34 million, according to the Foreign Trade Department [Cecex]. Among the 79 armored vehicles are units of the Urutu and Cascavel type. The Cascavel is a light multipurpose vehicle weighting 12 tons. It has already been sold to more than 30 countries in the Middle East, Africa and Latin America.

OPPOSITION SENATORS WILLING TO APPROVE BALLOT

PY280006 Rio de Janeiro LATIN AMERICA DAILY POST in English 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] Belo Horizonte (DAILY POST) -- With election time nearing, opposition senators Thursday expressed an apparent willingness to approve the government controversial ballot proposal.

Senator Itamar Franco (Brazilian Demcoratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] - Minas Gerais) said that congress should approve the ballot proposal as quickly as possible so that the parties can begin to instruct the voters on how to use the ballot, which calls for them to write in the names of the candidates they are voting for. Franco's colleague, Senator Tancredo Neves (PMDB-Minas Gerais) stated that more important than the ballot question is guaranteeing that the elections occur, and urged his party to resolve the question quickly.

The time element was also on the mind of Jesus Guimaraes, PDS [Social Democratic Party] second in command in the Rio Grande do Sul legislature, who suggested that if the ballot is not approved by August 31, the election should be postponed until January. Guimaraes warned of the possibility that the election could be annulled if the voters do not have enough time to become acquainted with the ballot and over 50 percent of them vote incorrectly.

PDS SEES FUTURE LOSS OF CONGRESSIONAL MAJORITY

PY272115 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 5

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- Senator Jose Sarney, national president of the Social Democratic Party [PDS], admitted yesterday that although it will have more representatives in the future National Congress, his party will no longer hold the absolute majority it now has.

Commenting on polls on the PDS electoral possibilities, PDS leaders revealed yesterday that the party's top leadership feels that the PDS will be able to elect only 15 federal deputies in Sao Paulo, which means that they admit that the party will receive only 25 percent of the Chamber of Deputies votes in this state. Today, in a bloc of 55 deputies from Sao Paulo State, 28 belong to the PDS. For the next legislature, Sao Paulo will have 60 deputies.

On admitting that the PDS would lose the absolute majority, Senator Sarney recalled a lecture he gave at the superior war school 5 months ago, during which he stated that in democracies with multiparty systems, the congressional majority is the fruit of negotiating among the different parties and not of imposition.

NEWSPAPER SCORES ANTIELECTORAL CAMPAIGN LAW

PY272244 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 10

[Editorial: "Authoritarian Stumbling Blocks"]

[Excerpt] The Rio de Janeiro radio and television stations have been informed that the prohibition of any kind of paid electoral advertisement has been put into effect. The National Telecommunications Department [Dentel] has transmitted the decision of the regional electoral court: Outside the 60 day free electoral campaign period before the elections, the electoral code only allows debates with the presence of representatives of all political parties.

If any paid electoral advertisement is forbidden 90 days before the elections, and if the period for free electoral campaign begins only 60 days before the elections, there exists a gap of 1 month which is of no use to any candidate or party. But the voters shoulder the worst effects because they see the political campaign cooling off just when the candidates are beginning to come out of their shells and show themselves to the public.

It has been once again demonstrated that the path to democracy in Brazil is filled with obstacles. The electoral campaign should have been previously cleared of the trash heap of regulations which hinder the candidates and irritate the electors. An electoral campaign without advertising has never been and will never be seen in a regime with the least claim to being a democratic regime.

What is happening is the inevitable result of a contradiction generated by the excess of rules which no one has had the initiative to revise. The initiative is up to the government but it lacks -- in electoral matters as well -- the sense of objectivity. The 1978 Falcao Law, which introduced a form of censorship inhibiting the electoral campaign, is still untouched as if it is honored with recognition rather than held in disdain by all the political trends. It is very difficult to understand how the president of the republic can seriously try to make a democracy out of this country with the Falcao Law.

CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT ON MONETARY POLICY

PY280017 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 26 Aug 82 p 22

[Text] Brasilia -- After pointing out that elections "do not affect the neutral status of the government monetary policy," Central Bank President Carlos Geraldo Langoni has indicated that after 15 November there could be some corrections in the distortions of the monetary and fiscal budgets as well as those of state-owned enterprises in order to cut down the public deficit and subsidies.

The information disclosed by the Central Bank president confirming a degree of tolerance with which the monetary authorities are dealing with the pre-electoral period is part of an interview granted to REPORTER ECONOMICO, a newspaper published by the Brazilian Association of Journalists for Economic Affairs.

During the interview, Langoni lapsed into a few contradictions, saying that "There is a certain amount of exaggeration in viewing the elections as some sort of key date for the beginning of an opening of the economic policy whose consequences would be recessive," and then adding that "The government will implement certain measures whose timetable coincides with the elections merely because budgets are usually approved at the end of November or in December."

He added, however, that "The government wants to pursue the gradualist line, but in 1983 this gradualism will be consistent and coherent." One of the objectives, according to Langoni, is to arrive at the end of the fiscal year with the public deficit reduced to merely 2 percent instead of the current 5 percent.

He said that the fiscal and monetary budgets will not be merged, but emphasized that the monetary budget will be converted into a monetary progarm while the fiscal budget will have to become a "realistic document."

He also said that "unless some unexpected factor -- such as additional pressure which social welfare, for example, could apply on the accounts -- should come to pass, it will be possible to reduce the rate of expansion of the monetary base (primary currency insuance) from July's 84.8 percent to between 75 and 80 percent by the end of the year, while means of payment would delcine to 75 percent.

"A renegotiation of the Brazilian foreign debt would not be a solution, it would be a tragedy," the Central Bank president said, recalling that no nation resorts to this unless it is facing a very difficult situation. He feels that the solution is to "continue recycling foreign debts, seeking new loans with longer terms of payment even if we must accept the realistic prices of the financial market."

Carlos Langoni believes that the proposal to refinance the debt "is a somewhat naive idea based on the presumption that a nation can keep its capital account and its trade account separate in its balance of payments." Langoni pointed out two immediate consequences of renegotiations: The ability to import would be immediately undermined and the same would happen to the ability to export. He also said that in addition to this, Brazil will be subject to other kinds of retaliation which could affect the marketing of its products.

Langoni concluded by disclosing the current estimates connected with this year's balance of payments: $10.2 billion will be spent on payment of interest abroad, $7.5 billion to amortize the debt -- which was reassessed at $80 billion in December -- $16.5 billion net will have to be obtained, and foreign reserves will grow by $1 billion.

POLICE CHIEF CLAIMS MIR POTENTIAL DANGER

PY271728 Paris AFP in Spanish 2233 GMT 24 Aug 82

[Text] Santiago, 24 Aug (AFP) -- Gen Fernando Paredes, chief of the civilian police, stated today that the Movement of the Revolutionary left (MIR), which promotes armed struggle in Chile, has been dismantled and broken up but that it is still a serious potential danger. General Paredes stated that after the failure of their plan to establish a guerrilla school in Chile, the leftists are now sponsoring the so-called return plan. He said that through this plan, the subversives seek the return to Chile of all exiles -- a few thousand -- with the purpose of bringing trained experts in sabotage and terrorist activities in general back into the country.

Parades, who made an analysis of terrorism in Chile at the Foreign Ministry diplomatic academy, argued that the insurgents are taking advantage of the current unemployment rate caused by the world recession to indoctrinate unemployed workers. The extremists have tried to recruit, with relative success, the forces they need to carry out terrorist activities from among workers who have been laid off, he said.

Chilean President Augusto Pinochet also denounce on Friday the persistent action of the proscribed leftist and centrist organizations operating in the country, referring in particular to the clandestine Movement of the Revolutionary Left, MIR. In this regard, MIR leader Andres Pascal Allende recently told the U.S. weekly NEWSWEEK in Paris that his movement has more than 3,000 men with military training in Chile.

During the past 3 years, the MIR has claimed several sabotage actions, attacks on banks, executions and the attempt to organize a guerrilla outbreak in the southern region of Neltume.

Nevertheless, General Parades stated that Chile is the country with the least terrorist acts in the world and is therefore an oasis of tranquillity.

MARXIST PROPAGANDA CENTER FOUND IN SANTIAGO

PY271306 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] A house in Santiago caught fire and Marxist propaganda center was discovered as a result. Fourteen persons were arrested and later freed. One of them was a nun who was in charge of the financial affairs of the front organization known as Legal Counsel and Education -- Alicar. In this regard the National Intelligence Center -- CNI -- issued the following official communique:

1. A house at 1990 Grajales Street in this capital caught fire from a heater. As firemen reached the house they found propaganda material from political organizations and reported their finding to CNI. The existence of a political indoctrination organization with ramifications both inside and outside the country was thus discovered. An organization known as Legal Counsel and Education -- Alicap -- operated from the house.

2. A large supply of political pamphlets bearing slogans against the government was found. Such material was distributed by mail inside and outside the country.

3. The above-mentioned organization, which is connected with people who are well-known for their pro-Marxist activities, used foreign funds to carry out campaigns of political indoctrination and propaganda.

4. In order to clarify the above-mentioned facts, the CNI arrested 14 persons who visited the house at 1990 Grajales street. Once these persons were indentified, they were released.

5. It should be noted that among the persons who were arrested and then released was a nun by the name of Blanca del Carmen (Reidijo) Perez, who was in charge of the financial affairs and both domestic and foreign correspondence of Alicap.

6. All documents seized were delivered to the Interior Ministry.

7. The citizenry is once more warned about the existence of organizations which, hiding behind a front of human rights, carry out political indoctrination activities of a Marxist nature. These organizations maintain foreign connections for the purpose of damaging our country's image.

EXTREMIST ATTACKS BLACK OUT FIVE LOCALITIES

PY271447 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1807 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 25 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Police sources reported today that five cities and towns in the neighboring region of Valparaiso suffered lenghty blackouts last night as a result of extremist attacks against electricity pylons. The attacks were carried out shortly after the government's harsh warning in the wake of the bombing on Monday night which caused the death of a 12-year-old boy and injured two other boys.

Last night's explosions affected three high-voltage pylons, causing blackouts in the cities of San Felipe, Catapilco and Los Andes and in two towns located north of Santiago.

The electricity enterprise said that the blackout in the five localities lasted until dawn today. The government reported in a communiqe released last night that it will resort to all available means to capture the persons responsible for the attacks carried out on Monday night. The minor Javier Astudillo died and two other minors were seriously injured during the attacks.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT UNDER SECRETARY GENERAL -- General Gardeweg Lacourt was installed yesterday as the new government under secretary general, replacing Col (Ret) Mario Messen, who was designated La Granja mayor. [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 17 Aug 82 p C 3 PY]

AMBASSADOR TO DENMARK -- Santiago, 25 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- Her Highness Queen Margrethe of Denmark has agreed to the designation of diplomat Carlos Bustos Diaz as Chilean ambassador to Denmark. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0002 GMT 26 Aug 82 PY]

TRADE WITH JAPAN -- Trade between Chile and Japan in 1981 increaded by 27.2 percent from a total of $1 billion to $1,280,000,000. [Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 27 Aug 82 PY]

GDR DIPLOMAT SEEKS REFUGE IN FRG EMBASSY

PA280252 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 27 Aug (AFP) -- It has been officially announced that the Colombian Government guaranteed the security of a GDR diplomat here today who has sought asylum at the FRG Embassy in this capital. A Foreign Ministry communique noted that Manfred Jantschek, second secretary of the GDR Embassy, accompanied by his wife Ursula and his twin sons Stefan and Christian, asked for asylum at the FRG embassy within the past few hours for undisclosed personal reasons.

They were given passports "in their condition as German citizens" at the FRG embassy, and with these, the Jantschek family tried to leave for the FRG last night. However, the immigration service held them at the airport at the GDR's request, but were released after a brief explanation and the intervention of delegates of the Bonn government, the Foreign Ministry document said.

The official document added that, in this explanation, Jantschek an electrical engineer, disclosed that "without any kind of coercion" he had decided to live in the FRG. Under these circumstances, the Colombian Government noted that "he will be guaranteed his exit from Colombia to any country he wants." The four foreigners are currently staying at the FRG Embassy, and will leave Colombia from there when they deem it convenient.

Neither (Hans Heinrich Noebel), the FRG ambassador, nor (Guenther Blum), the GDR ambassador, has so far made any comment on this matter, which was initially presented as an espionage "affair" by the press. In conclusion, it was learned that Jantschek had carried out similar duties in Cuba and Peru.

HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, FARC ASK FOR DIALOGUE

PA280220 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] The Permanent Committee for the Defense of Human Rights will today ask President Belisario Betancur to open a dialogue with guerrilla groups operating in the country in order to achieve the restoration of public peace and order. Committee members will today hand the chief of state a series of concrete proposals they feel can be achieved and which are expected to allow for the country's pacification.

The president will be requested to hold a formal dialogue with those who have taken up arms and to halt the military operations underway in some regions of Colombia. They will propose the demilitarization of peasant areas and will ask the government to solve several crimes that occurred in various Colombian cities recently. They will ask that the president demand from the military authorities information on the whereabouts of some students arrested a few months back.

Government Minister Rodrigo Escobar Navia will also attend the meeting.

Meanwhile, in Bucaramanga, the Clandestine Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) announced from underground their willingness to hold a dialogue with the government in order to achieve peace in the country. The chiefs of staff of the extremist organization, through a pamphlet entitled RESISTENCIA, disclosed their intention to search for a formula whereby government envoys and top personalities would meet with guerrilla elements to discuss the terms of a peace throughout all the regions in which the guerrillas are active.

According to the bulletin sent to the Bucaramanga news media, the communique is signed by Manuel Marulanda Velez and Martin Villa, among others.

These FARC position statements come a few weeks after statements by Jaime Batteman Cayon, leader of the 19 April Movement, M-19, in which he also established conditions to begin talks and achieve the country's full pacification. There has been no official government response regarding the M-19 proposal.

PRESIDENT TO REACTIVATE PEACE COMMISSION

PA272210 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota -- Government Minister Rodrigo Escobar Navia has said that the peace commission that President Belisario Betancur will reactivate next week will work with vision and will be open to all sectors of national life. According to (Humberto Giraldez de la Rosa), member of the Permanent Council for the Defense of Human Rights in Colombia, at least two more members will be added to the commission. He was quite pleased with the presidential announcement and said that he applauds the country's doors opening for the return of peace. Escobar Navia added that the new commission will be permitted to communicate with the rebels. In this manner it will be possible to initiate and maintain contact with all the groups and sectors that because of their leading roles can contribute wich their ideas to the national discussion to achieve complete peace.

The government appealed to the solidarity of the citizens to perform what it termed the most important of all tasks. We want the whole country and the government to work together in a great endeavor, the greatest of all endeavors, which is to achieve peace for Colombia, the minister said. He added that in addition to the peace commission efforts, the government will also work on other alternatives closely related to this purpose -- such as rehabilitation, the development of some regions, the updating of ordinary penal justice, the strengthening of civilian authorities -- which can and should be analyzed with the participation of all sectors of the country represented in the commission.

Next week President Belisario Betancur will issue the decree calling for the reactivation of the peace commission. Members of the previous commission such as former President Carlos Leras Restrepo and university Professor Gerardo Molina will be asked to participate again. The government, armed forces, political organizations and the subversive groups themselves have taken specific steps aimed at achieving the nation's complete pacification as soon as possible. President Belisario Betancur announced the reactivation and expansion of the peace commission after discussing the subject openly with top leaders of the permanent commission for human rights.

Meanwhile, National Defense Minister Gen Fernando Landazabal Reyes decided to call the members of this ministry's Advisory Commission to a special meeting, with the sole purpose of beginning talks at the military level that could lead to a possible amnesty for the rebels. This top-level government reaction comes a few days after the most notorious subversive groups, the 19 April Movement and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, announced their stand and publicly said they were willing to hold talks in any part of the country that will achieve the peace we all want in the cities and the countryside.

It was also learned that prior to the latest developments similar moves may have been occurring within the parliament, and that the legislative chambers and the government will meet to draft and possibly debate the bills that would serve as guidelines to put an end to organized subversion in Colombia.

The president himself confirmed that he had decided to reactivate the peace commission and announced that Professor Gerardo Molina, former presidential candidate for the leftwing political groups, will be invited to participate in the commission.

Meanwhile, General Landazabal Reyes has called the National Defense Ministry's Advisory Commission, made up exclusively of generals and admirals, to meet Monday at 0800. The purpose of the meeting will be to discuss the pacification, which is one of the matters to which President Betancur has given top priority and which the president has said is fully supported by the armed forces.

ARMY COMMANDER CHALLENGES DEATH TO KIDNAPPERS

PA280325 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Cali -- Colombian Army Commander Maj Gen Bernardo Lema Henao has challenged the Death to Kidnappers Movement [MAS] here and expressed his contempt for people who, calling themselves Colombians, try to connect the noble actions of the army with those of organized crime.

During his greeting speech at the 3d Brigade transfer of command event, Maj General Lema Henao said: I command a noble and worthy army, and I would never command [word indistinct]. That is why I come before you who judge and know me, who have seen General Lema for the past 36 years wearing his uniform and saying how I love Colombia, and say that I could not bear your repudiation if I gave you an order that went against your feelings and spiritual or moral values.

Army Commander General Lema Henao returns to the capital city today after attending the transfer of command of the 3d Brigade to Brig Gen Jesus Jamasait Yusef Arias.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON PLANS TO JOIN NONALIGNED

PA272143 Paris AFP in Spanish 1932 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Bogota, 27 Aug (AFP) -- Colombia will pursue its plans to join the group of nonaligned countries that is headed by Cuba, but this should not be interpreted as indicative of an intention to renew relations with Fidel Castro's government, it was reported here. Colombian Foreign Minister Rodrigo Lloredo Caicedo told AFP today that the government of Belisario Betancur, a Conservative, will continue the suspension of relations with Cuba. He explained that any possible rapprochement with Castro's regime will depend solely on the policies adopted by the Cuban Government in the immediate future.

Lloreda Caicedo noted that relations with Cuba were broken in March of 1981, when it was proved from statements made by Fernando Ravelo, the Cuban ambassador in Bogota, that Cuba supported the Colombian guerrillas. Revelo admitted at the time that Fidel Castro trained and armed the guerrillas to destabilize the government of then Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay, a Liberal.

"If Cuba maintains that policy, I see any improvement of our relations with that country as very unlikely. I believe that a resumption of relations at present depends more on Castro than on Colombia," Llereda Caicedo said.

The Colombian foreign minister indicated that Colombia's possible entry into the nonaligned group has nothing to do with Cuba. He added that "the fact that Cuba heads it is only a coincidence."

The foreign minister emphastically denied that the organization is dominated by procommunist countries. He said that an analysis revealed that some 60 of the 100 member countries belong to the Western orbit. "Colombia is seeking greater independence in its foreign policy; hence its desire to join the nonaligned countries," he said. The minister said that in Colombia "there is too much suspicion" regarding the nonaligned. He asked Colombians to "reflect" and be "calm" and assured them that any decision on the subject "will be made with great care and study."

On another subject, Lloreda Caicedo announced that Colombia will initiate a more active policy with regard to Latin American countries. He expressed support for Argentina in its claim to the Malvinas Islands. He said that for this reason Colombia this week joined the committee to support Argentina during the SELA meeting in Caracas. "We want to help that country overcome its crisis," he said.

The Colombian foreign minister also highlighted the Latin American governments' support for President Betancur's proposal that a summit of American presidents be held in Cartagena de Indias in December.

The presidential meeting, as suggested by Betancur, will review the inter-American system and if necessary propose changes to its structure through the OAS.

"I believe that a reorganization of the OAS is urgently needed," he said and noted that this organization has become "inoperative," as was demonstrated in the South Atlantic crisis between Great Britain and Argentina. The foreign minister commented, finally, that the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty must be revised and strengthened because the same conflict demonstrated that it is "useless" as a mechanism for continental defense.

FINANCE MINISTER ON ECONOMIC REACTIVATION PLAN

PA261530 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] The country has enough resources to launch a vast economic reactivation program and curb the inflation currently affecting it. According to Finance Minister Edgar Gutierrez Castro, there are five positive factors to help take the great leap in economic policy [words indistinct] industrial reactivation and improvement in the country's external position.

According to Gutierrez Castro, the five basic factors (?for an economic policy) are: The country has a very low level of foreign indebtedness and a solid position as regards its international reserves. This enables it to [word indistinct] its development projects; the country has a suitable infrastructure to increase its nontraditional exports; Colombia has the necessary foundation to reactive its economy on the basis of strong promotion of the construction industry and food production; Colombia cities show a decline in overall growth, and the country presents low demographic growth rates. This is helpful when redirecting economic policies; there is currently exchange stability and a system for handling the exchange rate which has proven to be both efficient and useful.

According to the finance minister, a consistent economic policy without monetary orthodoxy can be implemented on the basis of these five mechanisms, seeking more productive growth and a real reduction in inflation.

The government has also announced that it has dismissed the possibility of ordering a massive devaluation. It promised an exchange situation without sudden shocks and announced that international reserves will be protected as the cornerstone of the national economy.

The finance minister made these announcements at meeting with journalists specializing in economic matters. He told them that the administration will maintain the system of gradual and slow devaluation because, in its view, Colombia has learned to handle its exchange policy.

The minister disclosed that the measures that the national government will announce in the next few days are aimed at promoting its development plan as a (?single) package rather than as isolated measures.

Belisario Betanour's government will not waste international reserves, and there is no way to separate those reserves from domestic development policy, the minister stressed. He added that he plans to readjust the general revenues and expenses budget that was presented by the previous administration. He also announced that the bank of the republic plans to adopt measures to benefit savers in the [word indistinct] group, whose money is frozen, and that the national financial system is exempt from any imbalance similar to that of the organization in Antioquia.

BRIEFS

AIR FORCE OFFICER -- The government today appointed Brig Gen Alfredo Ortega Caicedo as new chief of air operations of the Colombia Air Force. [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 23 Aug 82 PA]

POLICE INVESTIGATE ARMS SMUGGLING TO EXTREMISTS

PA271550 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The national police are investigating the illegal introduction of weapons into the country, apparently to be used by extremists who want to disrupt the country's peace and tranquillity. Investigations began before the inauguration of the international swimming competition, when an alleged plot to boycott these activities was discovered. Since then, the police and even the armed forces secret service have been conducting investigations regarding the cladestine introduction of arms into the country to be used by extremists.

Yesterday, Minister of Government and Justice, Galo Garcia Feraud said that the use of arms during protest rallies cannot be justified, and that he has been informed that some persons have traveled to Esmeraldas carrying weapons. He added that the origin of these weapons is being investigated and that efforts are being made to prevent their use to start disturbances or to endanger people's lives. He also said that some persons are inclined to act against the established laws in the country and against human rights. I urge the Ecuadorean people not to listen to instigators or agitators who at a certain time might want to lead the country to chaos, he said, adding that the authorities are working to prevent these acts. The problems in the country are not solved with threats or pressure, he concluded.

AUTHORITIES REMOVE STRIKERS FROM MINISTRY

PA281846 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The employees who seized the Agriculture Ministry this morning to demand better salaries have been removed. The ministry employees are demanding a salary increase in excess of 60 percent. The Agriculture Ministry employees in Guayaquil did the same yesterday. After meeting with the president, Agriculture Minister Carlos Vallejo said:

[Begin Vallejo recording] The Association of Agriculture Ministry Employees seized the Guayaquil building yesterday and today. At 1100, a meeting -- which was not attended by all employees -- was held at the ministry here in Quito. At this meeting, the employees approved a motion to adopt this de facto measure to strike and seize the building.

The government cannot tolerate this kind of action, therefore, the government minister immediately ordered the takeover of the building, not the evacuation, in order to control order to [words indistinct] under government control. Some employees have already left [words indistinct].

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] We met with the president and discussed the problem. The president supports the action implemented by the government minister. The actions taken and the government efforts to [words indistinct] will be announced to the country (?on Monday). I am issuing a call because I feel that we can return to normalcy (?on Monday) and, based on that, we can obtain the benefits the government has been offering. [end recording]

Furthermore, the minister reported that the government has not yet received a reply from the agricultural professionals regarding the counterproposals that the government sent to the sectors currently on strike.

Government Minister's Warning

PA291600 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Government Minister Galo Garcia has reported on the police removal of workers and officials who had threatened to seize the ministry agriculture and livestock offices in order to implement a de facto measure.

[Begin Garcia recording] It is the government's firm decision to support the Ecuadorean legal system. Public administration abides by special laws, especially those governing civil service and administration. These include regulations and legal standards affecting public employees. The law is very specific in prohibiting de facto attitudes, stoppages or strikes by public employees who are covered by the public administration regulations. Therefore, today I had to order very firm action: the removal of the strikers from the Agriculture Ministry building. I had to do this because the employees' attitude runs contrary to the social and public interests of Ecuador. However, this is also an opportunity to urge public servants who work in the various divisions of the Agrculture Ministry to reflect and allow those who want to carry out their duties on Monday to do so because this is the correct attitude in view of the circumstances and the country's needs.

[Question] Will those who don't report to work be dismissed?

[Answer] We will have to apply the laws and regulations concerning civil service in an unrestricted manner. We must not live under disorganization and violations of the country's law. [end recording]

In addition, the government minister reiterated that Agriculture Minister Carlos Vallejo has the government's full support because, he said, he is one of those who work in the executive branch with loyalty, responsibility and for the country's interests.

Further Statements

PA2917O9 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Government Minister Galo Garcia said yesterday that demonstrations, strikes and other illegal behavior will not solve national problems and can at no time guide government actions. Garcia was referring to threats of strikes by the United Workers Front and by the drivers as well as the latest incidents in Quayaquil and (Masala).

In reference to these incidents, the minister noted that he has given normal instructions for the control of order in an effort to have calm prevail in the country and the rights of Ecuadoreans respected. He said that when we speak of order we are not talking of order for the government or a specific party. We are talking about order and social tranquillity for all Ecuadoreans, he stated.

Garcia commented on a possible eventual split with the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP] because of the defense of the natural resources minister. Such a split would put an end to the government alliance with the CFP. Garcia said that if a split occurs, it would have to be treated as such and not as a decision made by a party. He said that a distinction must be made between the political parties and those who can be specific members of other political parties. [sentence as heard]

BRIEFS

CUBAN TRADE DELEGATION -- (Patricio Avila), an economist and director of the Ecuadorean Social Security Institute, has reported that a plan is underway to rehabilitate the (Tavabuela) sugar mill. A Cuban trade delegation is visiting the country to carry out a technical study on the present condition of the sugar mill's machinery in order to establish the kind of spare parts needed there to improve production and the workers' working conditions. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 23 Aug 82 PA]

OIL FIGURES -- The country produced 37 million barrels of oil during the first half of 1982. On this figure, 21 million barrels, equivalent to 46 percent of the total production, were devoted to local consumption and the rest exported. Local consumption increased by 6 percent in comparison with the same period last year. [Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Aug 82 PA]

REPORTAGE ON OPPOSITION, TERRORIST ACTIVITIES

Communist Leader Interviewed

PA281511 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Jorge Prado, secretary general of the Peruvian Communist Party, said that the state of emergency in force in Lima and Callao provinces demonstrates that the national situation has become even more delicate and tense.

In an interview published in Lima by the weekly newspaper UNIDAD, the Peruvian leader says that his country is experiencing a process of deepening struggle and polarization due to the official policy to restore imperialism's lost rights. Jorge Prado added that this policy has deepened the development of a vigorous labor movement as well as of the other popular forces. He stressed that no matter how threatening the moment is, the people's reform movements, leftist parties and organizations will not allow the destruction of what has already been built.

Meanwhile, the Peruvian United Left Coalition demanded the resignation of the current ministerial cabinet during a meeting of the Chamber of Deputies at which the interior minister, Gen Jose Gagliardi, was questioned regarding the current internal situation.

Arrested Terrorist's Statements

PY271732 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 22 Aug 82 p 10

[Excerpt] "I never inquired what my victims had done, I only carried out the order given me by the party," Hernan Victor Tineo Suasnabar said yesterday. Tineo Suasnabar murdered two of his fellow partners "as traitors" and participated in another three homicides.

At a press conference held in the office of Col Victor Gasteiu Wesche, chief of the anti-terrorist division of the PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police], the youthful Comrade Gaston tried to excuse himself by saying: "I have not murdered, I have executed." He said that he had joined the Shining Path faction -- which "is carrying out the armed fighting," -- of the Peruvian Communist Party, through a connection and a brochure a little over 1 1/2 years ago.

However, the fact that Tineo Suasnabar is a new member of the Shining Path group is downplayed by the PIP because Comrade Gaston was a member of the exclusive "Metropolitan Committee's Special Command." Moreover, Tineo Suasnabar has been in contact with the renowned Comrade Gonzalo on several occasions. Comrade Gonzalo is none other than Abimael Guzman, the top leader of the sinister terrorist organization.

Asked about this cold-blooded attitude about murdering people, including even his friends, Tineo Suasnabar replied: "You are probably thinking that I am a monster or a beast, but I have feelings.

"It is painful to see our friends and our own relatives die, but I was only faithfully executing the orders given to me by the party," Tineo Suasnabar continued.

Tineo Suasnabar is married and has a 4-year-old daughter. He said that he had abandoned his electrical engineering studies at the Technical University of Callao to sell books in the street in order to support his family.

Callao Factory Attacked

PY281956 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0256 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Lima, 27 Aug (LATIN-REUTER) -- The police have reported that a group of armed terrorists today attacked, with dynamite and fire bombs, a factory in the neighboring port of Callao, causing property damage and minor injuries to a watchman.

This is the first attack on the Port of Lima since the declaration of the state of emergency in this capital a week ago. The police reported that nine persons, including a woman, broke into the Gloria milk pasteurizing plant at noon today and threw the bombs which started the fire, causing considerable property damage. The police caught two of the extremists as they were trying to escape.

The government has suspended the constitutional guarantees in Lima and Callao after an evening of violence and sabotage attributed to the Maoist group Shining Path which has been responsible for hundereds of attacks ever since Peru returned to democracy 2 years ago.

Havana Reports Terrorist Acts

PA292009 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] It was reported on Friday in Lima, the capital of Peru, that several administrative officials have resigned their posts after receiving threats from members of armed groups operating in that department. It has also been announced that a civil guardsman died Wednesday after being shot by an armed group.

According to reports from Ayacucho, nine peasants have been put on trial there. These nine peasants have been accused of helping the armed group that a week ago attacked and destroyed the research center at the University of (Umana). Meanwhile, the Lima Police announced that some 600 Shining Path members have been arrested. These persons have been charged with promoting riots in the capital. The police report notes that 30 of the arrested have been put at the disposal of Peruvian courts. It has been reported that as a result of the attack on the (Milcachauman), Ayacucho Department, police post, some 10 persons died, including 6 policemen.

VISITING SOVIETS ON POLISH, AFGHAN DEVELOPMENTS

PY262255 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 17 Aug 82 p A-4

[Text] A group of Soviet politicians who are visiting Lima yesterday voiced their agreement with the state of siege in force in Poland. They pointed out that at this point Poland is seeking its way out of the problem which prompted the imposition of the existing state of siege. The delegation is headed by Yevgeniy Primakov, director of the [Oriental Studies] Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The delegation recently participated in the 12th Congress of the International Association for Political Sciences held in Rio de Janeiro.

The Soviet scientists tried to justify the Afghan invasion by Soviet military forces by claiming that the entire blame falls on the United States whose leaders have constantly sought to wash their hands of the whole affair. They concluded by stressing that the USSR openly disagrees with nations like Chile, El Salvador and Honduras, as well as with other countries that have reactionary regimes.

UK PARLIAMENTARIAN ON SOUTH ATLANTIC CONFLICT

PY262311 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 20 Aug 82 p A-4

[Excerpt] Raymond Whitney, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the British House of Commons yesterday held a press conference by candlelight because of a general power outage. During this press conference he said that the British people are very grateful to President Fernando Belaunde for his repeated attempts to bring about a peaceful solution to the South Atlantic conflict. The press conference was held at the Conventions Hall of the Crillon Hotel and was attended by political and diplomatic figures.

Quoting Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Whitney indicated that Great Britain wants to reestablish its relations with Argentina soon, but added that as far as the British people are concerned this cannot be done by sacrificing the essential human rights of the residents of the Malvinas Islands.

NAVY COMMANDER ON ECONOMIC SITUATION, ELECTIONS

PY272102 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Excerpts] The government is concerned about all those things which are important to the people, whether they be in the economic or labor fields. This was the statement Navy Commander in Chief Rodolfo Invidio made to El Espectador on board the destroyer Artigas. Rear Adm Rodolfo Invidio presided over the ceremony commemorating the 30th anniversary of the commissioning of the destroyers Artigas and Uruguay.

Rear Admiral Invidio stated that the government must attend to the needs of all sectors. Moreover, he stated that the funds used to refinance the debts of the industrial and trade sectors will permit resolving the unemployment problem. Invidio asserted that the executive branch will continue making an effort in this regard.

Regarding the upcoming internal elections, Invidio remarked that they are very important because they will elect the future rulers. The navy commander in chief also reported that the possibility of acquiring new naval units is being studied. He said the U.S. Navy has offered at a very reasonable price to the Uruguayan Navy a 2,800-ton, Gearing-class transport [as heard] ship with important technical improvements, a ship it no longer plans to use. Regarding the present status of the institutionalization process, Invidio made important statements on referring to the role of the navy.

[Begin Invidio recording] We are fulfilling our task as well as possible within the framework of the available means. We will continue to fulfill our task because we will never relinquish our position. The armed forces' mission is to safeguard the country's sovereignty and its territorial waters. We have to safeguard them ourselves. You know well that we are the ones who have to fulfill that task, and we cannot think of others doing it in our place. We need more ships to fulfill our task. This has caused the Uruguayan Navy and the Uruguayan Government to seek support from countries outside South America. The U.S. Navy and the U.S. State Department are studying the possibility of selling a 2,800-ton, Gearing-class vessel to our navy at a very low price. We are making plans to increase our navy's capacity in the future and incorporate more modern equipment than what it currently has. [end recording]

Navy Commander in Chief Invidio also gave his views on the country's current economic situation. He referred to the recently adopted measures and to the studies the authorities are currently carrying out in this regard.

[Begin Invidio recording] The armed forces, the president of the republic and the economic team are continually evaluating the situation. I believe that the government has already moved in this regard. Very important measures have been taken which will obviously contribute to alleviating the unavoidable problems brought about by the international economic situation. We have great confidence in these measures. There already are many signs that the number of jobs is increasing. The support the government has given, is giving and will give to all sectors will make it possible to increase the number of jobs. I am certain that we will successfully overcome the situation through the efforts jointly made by all the people and through the support given by businessmen and by the people. [end recording]

COMASPO CHIEF VIEWS PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION

PY262343 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Gen Julio Cesar Rapella has made important statements regarding the Uruguayan political situation. The high-ranking military officer indicated, among other things, that the government which takes over in 1985 will be entitled to change the present economic policy.

The chief of the 1st Army Division and chairman of the Armed Forces Political Affairs Commission [COMASPO], stated that the next government will be absolutely free to change the current economic policy. He remarked that the future authorities will be entitled to remove any military officers who occupy posts in the administration.

Regarding the activities to be carried out during the upcoming elections, Gen Julio Cesar Rapella stated:

[Begin Rapella recording] The political activity will obviously be affected if the warnings which have been made are not needed. However, this will not affect the political plan, which we will comply with as we have duly announced. However, the above will affect the political activity because all those who cause disorders, make unfounded accusations or tell lies will obviously have to be responsible for their actions before the competent authorities. These persons will be accountable for their actions and they will have to submit evidence proving the veracity of what they have said or done. Therefore, this might tamper with the political activity carried out by these persons and by the group to which they belong. However, that will not affect the political plan, which is something completely different. [end recording]

General Rapella also referred to the creation of the Political Guarantee Tribunal through institutional act No 13. He said the armed forces are attempting to give a more comprehensive scope to that guarantee.

[Begin Rapella recording] I can tell you in this regard that it will be an appellate tribunal under the Electoral Tribunal which will handle all issues related to the political activity carried out by all the political parties and by individual persons. However, we want to give a more comprehensive scope to this tribunal. We want the guarantee given to political parties and to individual persons to be more comprehensive. For this reason, we are working to have it deal with some subjects which, to a certain extent, exceed what is exclusively related to political parties.

[Question] General, in reference to the plan for achieving a political opening, a decree and its pertinent regulations on the possibility for political groups to mobilize and to stage political campaigns were enacted after the political parties law and its regulations were enacted. Is the enactment of further regulations or decrees foreseen before the elections?

[Rapella] No. All the necessary laws and decrees regarding political parties' activities and subjects related to activities concerning elections have already been implemented. For this reason, no further resolutions are foreseen.

[Question] Regarding the use of the government-sponsored communications media by all the groups participating in the elections, is the adoption of any measure in particular foreseen in this regard?

[Rapella] I think I have told you before that the government intends to seek a way to fairly distribute the programs and advertising spots on television and radio networks so that all the parties will be able to participate 20 days before the elections. [end recording]

General Rapella also referred to the situation of those officers who have been holding public posts. He said it is up to the next government whether to avail itself of the experience acquired by many of these officers.

General Rapella also referred to the creation of a political party made up of persons who agree with the current process. He asserted that that subject is inconsistent with the armed forces.

[Begin Rapella recording] I will not give my opinion on this subject because the armed forces do not act in politics. They are doing so now because they are participating in the country's management. I believe that activity should be carried out by those citizens who are not actively serving in the armed forces. However, I would not say creating such a party would be wrong, if there are citizens who believing it is necessary and convenient to create a party which will implement the principles and concepts that have been implemented by the present administration. However, this is totally inconsistent with the armed forces. [end recording]

BRIEFS

GNP DROPS IN 1982 -- The Central Bank has reported that the gross national product has dropped by 6.1 percent in the first half of 1982. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish, p 7, LA SEMANA supplement, 7 Aug 82 PY]

FISCAL DEFICIT REPORTED -- The Central Bank has reported that the administration's deficit amounted to 4,628,100,000,000 new pesos on 30 June 1982, resulting from a total income of 9,783,700,000,000 new pesos and expenses of 14,411,800,000,000 new pesos. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish p 8, 9, LA SEMANA supplement, 7 Aug 82 PY]

JANUARY-MARCH FOREIGN DEBT -- According to data released by the Central Bank, the Uruguayan foreign debt grew by 4.1 percent during the first 3 months of 1982, totalling $3,258,100,000 compared to $3,129,300,000 in 1981. [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 8 Aug 82 p 10 PY]

JAMAICAN DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA280311 Paris AFP in Spanish 0211 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Caracas, 26 Aug (AFP) -- Jamaican Deputy Prime Minister Hugh Shearer has reiterated here his country's offer to mediate in the Venezuelan-Guyanese conflict over the Essequibo area.

Shearer, who arrived in Caracas on a visit, met with President Luis Herrera Campins and had lunch with his colleague Jose Alberto Zambrano. He will remain in Venezuela until Friday. Shearer said this conflict worries the "entire family in the area," and that his country is a friend of Venezuela and Guyana. He said "if there is anything Jamaica could do to help as a mediator, it would gladly do it."

During his first day of activities in Caracas Shearer visited the SELA headquarters, where he stressed the importance of the strategy of regional economic security adopted the previous day by the 26 SELA member states.

Tomorrow Shearer will meet with former Venezuelan Presidents Rafael Caldera and Carlos Andres Perez. He is scheduled to return to Kingston at 2100 GMT.

PETROVEN PRESIDENT DISCUSSES NON-OPEC OIL STOCKS

PA282305 Paris AFP in Spanish 1201 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Caracas, 28 Aug (AFP) -- The supply of oil on the world market outside of OPEC will increase by 500,000 barrels a day every year until 1987, according to Petroven president Alfonso Ravard.

Alfonso Ravard was delivering a speech to the stockholders of Petroven, which is Latin America's largest corporation. He said: "During 1982 we will maintain the necessary level of investments in the Venezuelan oil industry."

"The participation of OPEC in the world oil market continues to decrease; it represented 60 percent of the world's oil in 1979 and only 42 percent in 1982." The socialist countries' participation in the market, as well as that of Mexico and Great Britain, are considered in Caracas as the principal factors for the OPEC's decreasing share of the world oil market. "Nevertheless, international oil stocks have decreased significantly in the last few months due to several factors, principally the restrictive [as received] energy policies of the industrialized nations, especially the United States, and high interest rates that have pushed the cost of storing a barrel of oil for 1 year up to $6 or $7," said Alfonso Ravard. According to Ravard, "the tendency toward decreased stocks is slowing now, but it will not end completely."

Alfonso Ravard concluded by stating that "the Orinoco oil belt, with estimated reserves of 1 billion barrels of principally heavy crude, is an important challenge for Venezuela."

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO STATIONS -- According to official reports, two new radio stations will soon begin operating in Monagas State. One of the stations will be located in Maturin and will probably be called (Ondas del Guarapiche). The other station will be located in Temblador, where exploitation of the Orinoco oil belt will begin soon. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 25 Aug 82 PA]

DETAILS OF MEXICAN-U.S. OIL AGREEMENT GIVEN

PA271551 Paris AFP in Spanish 2249 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Aug (AFP) -- It has been disclosed here that during the 10 months between October 1982 and September 1983, Mexico will increase its oil exports to the United States by an average of 110,000 barrels a day, for which Washington has paid $1 billion in advance.

Announcing on 17 August the package of measures to face the economic crisis affecting the country this past 17 months, Mexican Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog reported that the United States had agreed to advance the $1 billion to mitigate Mexico's exchange shortage.

Aside from the quantities normally exported by Mexico, a quota of 60,000 barrels per day will be delivered between 1 October and 31 December; 140,000 barrels per day between 1 January and 31 March; and 120,000 barrels per day between July and September.

The contract also specifies that the crude oil will be of the "isthmus" type, at a price "to be fixed according to market conditions, but which cannot be over $35 nor under $25."

Since early September 1981 Mexico has increased its exports to the United States by 100,000 barrels per day, to a total of 800,000. The United States uses this fuel for its strategic reserves in Louisiana and Texas.

The increase of oil exports brought the criticism of other producing nations, who argue that additional [word indistinct] gave Washington a greater margin for maneuvering in the international market.

SECOM ISSUES PREFERENTIAL EXCHANGE RATE RULES

FL271640 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1905 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 25 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The Secretariat of Commerce (Secom) today issued a decree establishing regulations to provide dollars at the preferential exchange rate for the import of priority goods. The decree, published in the federation's official paper, reads as follows:

Decree establishing the requirements and procedures for the issue of certificates to obtain foreign currency at the preferential exchange rate to pay for the following imported goods.

Article 1: Certificates to obtain foreign currency at the preferential exchange rate will only be issued at the rate fixed by the Bank of Mexico, S.A., whenever it is to be used to pay for imports of consumer foodstuffs, importations required for production activities and capital goods, so long as they are of a priority nature for the country.

Article 2: Certificates will be issued when the following requirements have been met:

(1) When imports fall within the category of the aforementioned goods.

(2) When Secom considers these goods to be included in any of the categories of the general import tax which will be announced through specific agreements published in the federation's official gazette and which may be modified only to the extent allowable by the availability of foreign currency. These decrees may also be issued by the under secretary of foreign commerce.

(3) When the value of all these imports do not exceed the total amount of financial resources allocated for that purpose, as periodically fixed by the Secretariat of Finance and Public Credit.

(4) When imports are specific and goods are to be used and consumed in the country.

(5) When the issuance of the respective import license is expedient so that the objectives of the decree may agree with the authorization contained therein. Goods thus imported should be earmakred for use as previously assigned by Secom.

Article 3: Certificates will be issued directly to the persons who import the goods. Certificates cannot be transferred and will be valid for a period of 30 days beginning on the date of issuance.

Article 4: Parties interested in obtaining certificates to acquire foreign currency at the preferential exchange rate to pay for imports should first apply for the import license with the corresponding annex for that purpose, within the terms of the regulations governing import or export licenses for goods subject to restrictions. Once the goods have been imported, the interested party, within 30 days following the legal importation of the goods into national territory, will submit to Secom the certificate application and the certified copy of the import customs declaration along with the documents which should be attached thereto, in accordance with Article 25 of the Customs Law. Requests submitted after the aforementioned [30-day] period will be inadmissable.

To issue certificates, Secom will accept the value in pesos of the custom request and convert it into U.S. collars, including in each case the insurance and freight costs specified in the respective documents, at the preferential exchange rate in force on the day of the import transaction.

Based on said documents, the required certificate will be issued noting the amount of foreign currency that the interested party may acquire at the preferential exchange rate in force on the day of the transaction by the proper credit institution.

Article 5: When authorizing imports in compliance with Article 2 of this decree, Secom will specify in the respective import license that payment for these imports will be made with foreign currency acquired at the preferential exchange rate, whenever the interested party proves that these goods were legally brought into the country and whenver there is foreign currency available at the Bank of Mexico, S.A.

Article 6: The certificates alluded to in Article 1 of this decree will be issued by the under secretary of foreign commerce or the director general of the Foreign Commerce Control Department, without detriment to the intervention of the undersigned (the commerce secretary) in keeping with instructions they may receive in this regard.

Article 7: To obtain subsequent certificates charged to the same license, the applicant must prove that he has indeed imported the goods for which he had obtained previous authorizations and that the imported goods were of the nature, quality, volume and value specified in the respective import license and certificate and, furthermore, that they were used for the purpose they were authorized.

NATIONAL UNITY SEEN AS SOLUTION TO CURRENT CRISIS

PA282023 Mexico International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Mexican Government Secretary Enrique Olivares Santana today said that in times of crisis, national unity is the solution. He added that with the environment of confusion prevailing in international relations Mexico has pointed out the responsibility of governments in face of humankind's future.

During the inauguration of the nation's general archives at the former (Locumberi) prison Olivares Santana said that the most efficient resource to maintain sovereignty, freedom and independence in Mexico is the indestructible national unity.

The government secretary told President Lopez Portillo that the Mexican people give strength and allow the continuity of the different institutions. He pointed out that in the face of the world's economic crisis Mexico is affected by the struggle among the powerful countries. He said that violence is no solution to international conflicts.

EXCHANGE MARKET CONTROL MEASURES IMPERATIVE

PA271745 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 27 Aug 82

[NOTIMEX editorial by (Rudolfo Cerril Estrafon): "Problems With the Cash Box. It Has To Be Locked"]

[Text] It was said recently that after the unrest and uncertainty in the exchange market there was encouraging calm in dollar buying and selling operations. In this case, calm means that there were few banking transactions and that the price of the U.S. exchange did not suffer great changes. On the other hand, it was announced that the banks in El Paso, Texas, are receiving daily deposits of $1.5 million which are being made by Mexicans.

Are these two pieces of news related? What does the alleged stability of the exchange market have to do with the banking dynamism at the U.S. border? There is probably no direct or proportional reason, but what is true is that exchange continues to leave the country. Each time the transfer of dollars to foreign banks becomes possible, these flights occur outside the banking system. This means that the people had dollars in their mattresses or that, in spite the high cost of the dollar at the banks, they change their pesos to dollars and take them out of the country.

In the first example, once the mattress is empty the flight ends. In the second example, it will not end until the key is turned. This does not mean that the flight of exchange could be avoided completely, but it could be reduced considerably. Remember that the amount given only included El Paso banks. If we were to extend this phenomenon to five U.S. cities, in 1 month approximately $250 million would leave the country and in less than a year, approximately $2.5 billion. This amount is approximately the same as the figure that, in 3 days of exchange flight, brought on the latest devaluation.

We therefore have to turn the key. This means that we have to, once again, close the exchange market and establish appropriate measures. Otherwise, the cash box problem will be a permanent one.

The extension that more than 100 foreign banks granted the country so that it could pay off its short-term loans was for 90 days, more than enough time for the cash box to be drained once again. The problem will then become a vault problem, and so forth. While the exchange market continues to be in the hands of the private banks, the church will continue to be in Luther's hands.

PRESIDENT THANKS HAVANA FOR 'CASA DE MEXICO'

FL281310 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text of letter from Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo to Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of Havana City Provincial Assembly of the People's Government, no date given -- read by announcer]

[Text] I have learned through Rodolfo Echeverria Ruiz, [Mexican] ambassador to Cuba, about the magnificient project planned by your honorable Assembly to establish La Casa de Mexico in the city of Havana. And also, that the center is to be established in a restored old house, now under the care of the city's museum, in the Old Havana section of the capital.

The idea deserves great praise and, of course, we support it enthusiastically. Mexico will know how to honor and enrich the cultural center which will undoubtedly help to strengthen the strong ties uniting our two nations.

I would like to express to you my personal appreciation and sincere thanks for your concern and ask that you be so kind as to convey my feelings to the members of your Assembly.

Signed, Jose Lopez Portillo, president of the United States of Mexico.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT PRESIDENT ARRIVES, HITS U.S.

FL281530 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0530 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- Peter Dankert, president of the European Parliament, said today that Latin American and European countries are confronting problems caused by the U.S. Government's intransigent policy.

Dankert, who held a meeting with Miguel de la Madrid and other Mexican political party leaders today, arrived in Mexico after a 5-day tour through Venezuela and Colombia where he presided over the tenth meeting of the Latin American and European Parliaments.

Dankert urged the establishment of stronger commercial ties between Europe and Latin America to confront high U.S. interest rates and the U.S. administration's intransigent attitude.

He reasserted Europe's support for the Mexican-French communique that requests the recognition of Salvadoran guerrillas as a political representative force.

He noted that the European Community is working on some solutions for the Central American problem, one of which would be increased economic assistance. However, he said that the Symms Amendment will only increase tension in the Central American region.

Dankert added that while Latin American nations have reassessed their situation after the Malvinas conflict, European countries have united to defend their interests in the construction of the trans-Siberian gas pipeline.

He said that he believes that European-U.S. relations have deteriorated after WWII and that this situation has become more critical because of the Reagan administration's foreign and economic policies.

He charged that the United States is striving to create an international conflict [conflicto de distension] with the USSR and noted that South Africa and Central America are specific examples of this.

According to Dankert, the European Parliament -- which is made up of 10 countries that jointly represent 270 million people (30 million more than those living in Latin American countries) -- is striving to achieve a common front with Latin American countries so that they may jointly defend their interests.

Dankert said that the present economic crisis that Latin American countries are experiencing, their increasing foreign debt and the devaluation of European currency -- which has had a direct effect on unemployment -- is caused by high U.S. bank interest rates. [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish at 0155 GMT on 28 August 1982 reports that Peter Dankert, the president of the European Parliament, today held a meeting with Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo.]

NAVARRETE CALLS FOR L.A. UNITY AGAINST ATTACKS

FL271311 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0459 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 26 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The under secretary of foreign relations, Jorge Eduardo Navarrete, today said Latin American countries should urgently close ranks against attacks from abroad and seek defense mechanisms in all fields.

Upon arrival today from Caracas, Venezuela, where he participated in the recently held meeting of the Latin American economic system representing the Mexican Government, the official stated that the member countries of the group had decided to adopt emergency measures to avoid attacks from abroad. He noted that in the meeting held in Venezuela [the participants] recognized that, following the Malvinas conflict, there has been a resurgence of Latin American solidarity. However, mechanisms must be created to respond to the pressures which have seriously affected the area, above all in the economic field.

He also said that there had been discussions on topics aimed at making Latin American countries less vulnerable when confronting problems which place them at a disadvantage, a concrete case being Argentina, which had to yield to the measures and boycott enforced by the European Economic Community, which stopped the purchase of foodstuffs and sale of arms.

He pointed out that during the Caracas meeting new plans for economic development had been submitted. These plans are aimed at facing up to the serious financial crisis being experienced by the countries in Latin America, which has caused unemployment, underemployment and bankruptcies of enterprises to become the hallmark of the current situation. In order to achieve this, he stressed, it is indispensable to close ranks and unite more and more because, otherwise, we will be vulnerable to any type of pressure.

WORKER, PEASANT UNIONS FORM ALLIANCE 28 AUG

FL280250 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0150 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Mexico City, 27 Aug (NOTIMEX) -- The Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM) and the National Peasant Confederation (CNC) today formed an alliance to improve the two union's socioeconomic standing, the CTM announced.

CTM leader Fidel Velazquez said the two worker movements have united once again at a very decisive time in order to improve the two sectors and the nation. After pointing out that they had always belonged to the PRI, Fidel Velazquez stressed the importance of building a new Mexico with a modern society which would promote equality and justice.

For his part, CNC leader Victor Cervera Pacheco asserted that the agrarian movement is going into a new phase which, together with the worker movement, would help the development of the country.

FOREIGN MINISTER ADDRESSES DIPLOMATIC CORPS

PA280412 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Speech by Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado at a 27 August ceremony held at the Foreign Ministry at which he was introduced to the diplomatic corps -- recorded]

[Text] We are very pleased and happy to receive in this room such a distinguished group of ambassadors and representatives of friendly countries. At this time when the world -- with its dynamic development and social, cultural, political and economic activity -- finds itself affected by tensions and by the aspirations of human beings to improve themselves, dynamic activity, participation and enthusiasm is required of representatives, diplomats and ambassadors. With their ability and devotion, they can iron out differences and overcome moments of tension and possible violence through peaceful solutions, dialogue and a permanent spirit of communication.

For us to succeed in our mission we need your opinions, distinguished ambassadors and representatives of friendly countries. Panama has been characterized, is characterized and will continue to be characterized as a country with an open heart and an extended hand to shake friendly hands. We want this concept to be strengthened with each passing day so that you, jointly with us, can solve many problems through dialogue, understanding and peace. Thank you. [applause]

POLITICAL PARTY MEMBERSHIP FIGURES REPORTED

PA282324 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 Aug 82 p 5A

[All figures as published]

[Text] The forces of the so-called "revolutionary process" formed by the Democratic Revolutionary Party, PRD; the Popular Broad Front, Frampo and the People's Party have a total of 231,925 members, according to the electoral registry for 1981 and part of 1982, sources at the Panama Electoral Tribunal disclosed.

On the other hand, the "opposition" formed by the Nationalist Republican Liberal Movement, Molirena; the Liberal Party; the Christian Democratic Party; the Popular Action Party; the Popular Nationalist Party; and the Agrarian Labor Party has 117,178 members. There is a difference of 54,747 members between the two political groups.

A suit has been filed at the Electoral Tribunal Legal Department for the annulment of 12,144 signatures: 1,512 of the Molirena and 10,632 of the Popular Nationalist Party, whose leader is Olimpo Saez.

Regarding other political parties in the process of registration, the Panamanist Party (Toti-Buchismo) has 24,227 members; the Republican Party 10,441; the Workers Socialist Party 5,273 and the Non-Aligned Revolutionary Movement 114.

Sources of the "opposition" parties have repeatedly denounced the fact that the high membership of the "process" parties is due to public workers who have had to register under threat and to the use of public funds for political campaigning. In the meantime, Panamanian leftist sectors have said there is a political vacuum in Panama that neither the parties of the "process" nor the "opposition" can fill because they both represent the same interests; he bourgeoisie, landowners and U.S. imperialism. Panamanian leftist sectors also say that the 30,000 members required to become an official party is a scheme to prevent the participation of real parties that would represent the people's will. They say that to participate in the electoral process is to play up to the regime, and that a high percentage of voters will not go to the polls in the 1984 elections.

COLUMNIST SCORES GENERAL NUTTING'S STATEMENT

PA280228 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 26 Aug 82 p 10A

["Mona Fide" column by Camilo O. Perez: "Uncommon Aggressiveness"]

[Text] The Panama Canal was built for peace and not for war. This is stated in the declaration of principles of the National Committee for the Defense of Sovereignty and Peace, Conadesopaz, over which I preside. The Panama Canal area, however, is being utilized for war, for aggression. This endangers peace in the area and even the normal functioning of the interoceanic waterway.

The Panama Canal treaty that has recently gone into force determines the canal's peaceful character. The canal cannot be used for war purposes. Neither should it figure in dangerous statements like those of Lt Gen Wallace H. Nutting, which we read yesterday. He said that the U.S. forces should lend military support to the Guatermalan Army, thus intervening in that brother country as the United States already does in El Salvador.

This statement is a confession by the guilty party -- the U.S. intervention in Central America, which everybody criticizes, is no longer hidden. They no longer hide their intention of invading Nicaragua, Cuba and any other country opposing the blank check recently approved by the U.S. Senate, which authorizes Reagan to declare open war on any government opposing the manifest destiny of some U.S. politicians.

The Symms Amendment leaves Reagan's hands free to fulfill his plan of aggression. We already saw this in the case of the Malvinas war. Now General Nutting, whom we considered to be moderate, makes statements for aggression. They see communism everywhere and do not understand that the important thing is to sit down and discuss the causes for so many mistakes, uncertainties and dissatisfactions.

The Senate's green light for intervention in Central America and the Caribbean means the revival of the Monroe Doctrine. Maybe that is why countries with democratic regimes condemn this new policy of aggression that worries us because it tends to eliminate many humble people, and its most important goal is to support tyrannies and fascism.

Mexico's condemnation of the Senate's decision is very important. Maybe this is why they have begun to pressure Mexico, to make it pay for such boldness. The Mexico peso has been forced to hit rock bottom in order to promote destabilization, put the government in trouble and press the demand that Mexico's policy adhere to the hostile attitude that originates in Washington.

On the other hand they have been turning Honduras -- poor Honduras -- into the Central American gendarme. It is the poorest country in the area, and yet lately it is the one spending the most for weapons, in order to intensify border aggressions against Nicatagua.

We who love peace do not admit statements such as those of General Nutting, statements that have been published as coming from Panama and which put our country in a very complicated position. We are in trouble from the point of view of international solidarity, and we are definitely occupied by U.S. forces that threaten other governments and attempt social changes from here.

BELIZE

PRICE TO LONDON, CANADA FOR ECONOMIC MEETINGS

FL280120 Belize City Domestic Service in English 0100 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Prime Minister the Honorable George Price is on his way to London to attend a conference of Commonwealth finance ministers, to be held on the 30th and 31st of August. The meeting will review world economic trends, (?advance) prospects for economic goals and developments and review Commonwealth programs for economic cooperation.

Following the Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting in London, the prime minister will go to Toronto, Canada. There he will attend the annual meeting of governors of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

During Mr Price's absence, deputy prime minister the Honorable C.L.B. Rogers is acting as prime minister.

COSTA RICA

MONGE MEETS WITH NICARAGUAN HEALTH MINISTER

PA282339 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1741 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] San Jose, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and Nicaraguan Health Minister Lea Guido met on several occasions yesterday. The Nicaraguan minister accompanied President Monge on a tour of Guanacaste Province, which borders on Nicaragua.

Luis Alberto Monge said that the Nicaraguan minister did not bring any message from the Nicaraguan Government, but that in any case "the Nicaraguans know that Costa Rica wants peace on its northern border."

On her part, Lea Guido said that although there are some differences between the Managua and San Jose governments, "the two countries have more things in common than they have disagreements."

After their meeing early yesterday morning, President Monge invited his visitor to accompany him on the tour he was going to make of the region bordering on Nicaragua.

PRESIDENT HOLDS TALKS WITH LOCAL LEFTIST GROUPS

PA282336 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1831 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] San Jose, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE) — Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge and some of his closest advisers have been holding talks with local leftist groups, President Monge has disclosed. Monge said that he and members of his government have begun a series of conversations with the leftists to try and make them understand that a confrontation would be bad for them and that "they would inevitably lose."

President Monge held a conversation with Deputy Sergio Erick Ardon of the People's Revolutionary Movement, the political group the government recently accused of trying to destabilize Costa Rican institutions.

Meanwhile, Alberto Fait Lizano, vice president of the republic, has met with leaders of the Marxist-Leninist United Workers Federation. According to political observers, the government's dialogue with the leftist groups represents a radical change in the government's policy.

In the past weeks, President Monge accused the Marxist-Leninist groups of trying to create a state of anarchy and disorder in the country with the help of foreign forces. It was even said that a campaign against the Costa Rican Government was being prepared in Nicaragua.

More on Talks

PA282350 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] The beginning of talks between the government and communist political leaders was admitted this afternoon by Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Alvarez. He admitted that in the last few weeks he has met with Deputy Sergio Erick Ardon and that Vice President Alberto Fait Lizano has met with other communist leaders. He added that the purpose of these meetings is to make the leftist leaders understand that it is not good for the country to have confrontations with the government.

Regarding a meeting he had with communist union leaders, Vice President Fait said he is willing to talk to leaders of all ideologies when it has to do with finding solutions for the country. He added that the meeting was requested by those leaders for the purpose of seeking a positive solution to the labor problem at the Hacienda El Viejo. He said that the meeting was intended to avoid bloodshed among Costa Ricans over the illegal occupation of the Hacienda El Viejo.

MONGE SEEKS FORMATION OF COMMUNICATIONS COUNCIL

PA280434 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] At a meeting with publicity agencies, media directors and publicity experts, President Luis Alberto Monge expressed the need to establish the Costa Rican Council for Communications as an advisory agency for the president so that he can consult, agree on and coordinate the activities of the private and public sector concerning matters of information and communication.

This council would be made up of authorized representatives, professionals of communications, directors of information, publicity experts, the church's media commission, poll takers, educational centers and the government.

According to Monge, it will be an organization with many members and wide representation.

Monge said that the council for communications will be an organization where we can all express our views democratically. The private and public sectors as well as institutes, centers and associations of public interest devoted to the development of participative communications will be able to exchange their views.

This council would draft policy options, plans and programs; conduct investigations; promote professional training; carry out studies on technical aspects of communications; and unite efforts to guarantee the full exercise of our sovereignty in the radio sector and strengthen our democratic system [word indistinct] freedom.

Monge told the publicity experts that publicity, an important aspect of modern communications, is also in crisis. He stressed that instead of having publicity geared to raising consumption, circumstances demand information that gives guidance to consumers. He said that the political dimension of publicity is more important than its commercial and economic dimension.

He said that the instruments of information and the techniques for persuasion must serve moral and civic values that support our democratic culture. Monge said that in times of crisis, publicity has a crucial value as a tool for political education.

VOLIO ON EFFORTS TO COUNTERACT MEDIA 'CAMPAIGN'

PA280359 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio has announced that the government will adopt several actions to counteract a campaign to discredit Costa Rica at the international level.

He said that an attempt is being made to present Costa Rica as the promoter of movements to hurt other nations. The media in several countries are being used for this, and the government is worried about it. Since this is a matter that is being orchestrated ideologically by leftist groups and governments interested in discrediting the country's good name, the government is identifying several ways to face this campaign, Volio added.

However, the government is facing a great difficulty in confronting this campaign; a lack of funds. Meanwhile, those interested in presenting Costa Rica in a different way are investing millions [words indistinct] we don't have enough resources to counteract this offensive.

But we will do everything possible and use every means available to the country to prove that this campaign against Costa Rica is motivated by political and ideological interests.

MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLANS TO REORGANIZE POLICE

PA271504 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon has announced that the police force will be reorganized in order to guarantee public order in the country. Sometimes people don't realize that living bodies need changes, Solano said. One has to gradually delegate functions. We work as a team and can say that we are a great family (?after office hours). We work fraternally and with a great mystique, he added. The reorganization plan calls for a more modern surveillance system in the metropolitan area for the time being, Solano indicated.

Meanwhile, Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos said that the metropolitan police will be assited by police aides and the volunteer police. The police aides are the ones some firms like the banks have, and the volunteer police are the ones who carry out surveillance in communities without pay.

The metropolitan area has been divided into 48 sectors, which will be guarded by two patrol cars, two motorcyclists and three pairs of policemen who will make their rounds on foot and carry walkie-talkies.

A helicopter will be available for special cases like closing of roads and hunts for assailants and terrorists. It will operate on the same frequency as the patrol cars in order to keep in constant touch with them. Not all required equipment is available at this moment, but it will be supplied with future budgets. According to plans, 114 patrol cars will be required to operate in full force, but only 50 cars are available now.

LEFTIST DEPUTIES TRADE INSULTS IN ASSEMBLY

PA281422 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The Popular Vanguard Party [PVP] and the Peoples Revolutionary Movement [MRP] traded insults at the assembly yesterday. The representatives of the PVP and MRP were involved in a violent episode. Sergio Erick Ardon Ramirez, the only MRP deputy in the assembly, criticized the PVP, calling it an appendage of the USSR and saying that it needs Soviet authorization for everything.

For his part, Deputy Arnoldo Ferreto Segura replied that Ardon Ramirez was using the same arguments as those who attack socialist countries.

Ferreto Segura said that Ardon Ramirez had a seat at the assembly thanks to PVP votes. The MRP, the communist deputy added, didn't participate actively in the electoral campaign and now its representative at the assembly is not fighting for the people. Our comrade Freddy Menendez participated, along with other Costa Ricans, in Nicaragua's armed struggle while the MRP, which called itself very revolutionary, very happily remained in Costa Rica, Ferreto Segura said.

Ardon Ramirez retorted that the MRP has always admitted that the PVP has been involved in a great struggle but that despite its years of experience, it has not matured yet, as expected. We've always criticized them because they still make big mistakes, and we've not only made this criticism at the assembly. The PVP practices deceitful manipulation and tries to use the parties which make up the PVP to obtain electoral gains.

EL SALVADOR

COUNTERINSURGENCY OPERATION BEGINS IN USULUTAN

PA281656 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 26 Aug 82 pp 3, 14

[Excerpt] Military sources have announced that a strong counterinsurgency military operation began yesterday in northwestern Usulutan Department. Members of the Atlacatl, Gen Remon Belloso and Atonatl Battalions, which are specialized in counter-insurgency warfare, are participating in this operation which involves more than 3,000 men in the combat zone.

The military spokesmen said that this military operation is another phase of the operation initiated in San Vicente Department where the authorities were successful in destroying guerrilla camps and hideouts. The sources said that this is also the objective in the Usulutan area since it is believed that the subversives pushed out of north San Vicente Department fled to camps in other areas.

SOURCES REPORT YAMABAL UNDER ARMY CONTROL

PA281607 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 26 Aug 82 pp 2, 13

[Excerpts] Military spokesmen from the 6th Infantry Battalion have announced that yesterday there was an important harassment operation in the town of Yamabal, southwest of San Francisco Gotera, Morazan Department. The sources said that the subversive groups that occupied the town for several hours were heavily armed and fired on security positions in the town.

The military spokesmen said that at least 25 guerrillas died in clashes in the town but they gave no further details. A military source mentioned army casualties noting that two soldiers had been hurt. Spokesmen from the San Francisco Gotera barracks have announced that the town is now under army control.

GARCIA, FLORES LIMA VISIT SAN VICENTE OPERATION

PA292139 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Aug 82 pp 1, 40

[Excerpts] San Vicente -- Forty-seven guerrillas were killed during the second phase of the "Lt Col Mario Azenon Palma Operation" that joint army forces are carrying out in southern San Vicente Department, it was reported yesterday at the site of the operation.

The Atlacatl, Ramon Belloso, Jerez, Atonatl, Lempa and other battalions are participating in these pacification actions, supported by the Salvadoran Air Force and other forces.

Defense Minister Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia and Col Rafael Flores Lima, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, visited the site of the operation and met with the officers in charge of the actions, including Col Sigfrido Ochoa Perez, Colonal Alvarado and Col Domingo Monterrosa, commander of the Atlactl Battalion. A complete report on the actions was given, and each commander gave explanations and replied to questions from newsmen who were accompanying Garcia and Flores Lima.

It was said that 47 guerrillas have been killed so far and that 5 have been captured, including 2 who were wounded. Several camps have been dismantled and in one of them, known as El Chorizo located on Buena Vista Hill, the army found an electric generator, a mortar factory, military equipment and a large amount of sulphuric acid.

A subversive school was dismantled in Rio Frio, where the army found that rifles had been drawn on the walls.

It was explained that the operation was called "Lt Col Mario Azenon Palma" to honor an officer who was killed by guerrillas in that area. This operation covers the area from the Pan-American Highway to the mouth of Lempa River, and there are 3,000 to 4,000 soldiers participating in it.

For his part, Colonel Monterrosa reported that many small improvised camps where there were no more than 10 men have been dismantled. Several of these places were still burning at noon yesterday.

Monterrosa said that the most important result of the operation was that several soldiers of the 5th Battalion who had been kidnapped by the rebels were rescued.

Later on, Maj Lizandro Vasquez Sosa, a doctor, said that so far he has performed four major surgical procedures; newsman Julian Harrison -- it can be said, Vasquez Sosa added, that I saved his life, and the armed forces have received a congratulatory letter on this from the United States -- two soldiers and one guerrilla.

Garcia and Flores Lima used the opportunity to congratulate and give words of encouragement to the soldiers on the battlefield.

TERRORISTS DYNAMITE RAILROAD BRIDGE, BUS

PA291659 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 28 Aug 82 p 10

[Excerpt] Yesterday, armed terrorists dynamited the Guajoyo railroad bridge in Santo Tomas, Texistepeque, Santa Ana Department. According to reports, after they blew up the bridge, the terrorists fled leaving subversive propaganda behind. A military patrol went to the site and deactivated an undetonated explosive device.

Other reports disclose that a route 51 bus which serves Santa Ana was dynamited by a group of individuals who had their faces covered with red bandanas.

NINE SOLDIERS KILLED BY MINES IN ZACATECOLUCA

PA290149 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 24 Aug 82 pp 2, 11

[Excerpts] Zacatecoluca -- A military source has reported that a corporal and eight soldiers from the military detachment in Zacatecoluca died Saturday in El Despoblado canton while crossing a field mined by terrorists.

The dead soldiers were part of a reconnaissance party that was combing the area for terrorist hideouts. It was reported that several other soldiers sustained minor wounds and were treated at a first-aid clinic. Experts who went to El Despoblado after hearing news of the deaths determined that the mines were of the Claymore type. They said that the mines had been planted very close to the surface and went off when the soldiers passed over them.

The reports added that an exhaustive search is being conducted to determine if there are any other mines that may pose a danger to the area's inhabitants.

BOMBS DESTROY FIVE TELEPHONE RELAY BOXES

PA281709 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0233 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Military sources have reported that bomb explosions destroyed five telephone relay boxes tonight in various parts of San Salvador.

According to the first reports on the dynamite attacks, several unidentified men threw the devices from a moving vehicle. The sources added that three dynamite bombs exploded in the northwestern San Salvador (the San Miguelito and Layco neighborhoods). Another was detonated in the residential suburb Escalon, in the western San Salvador, where a private car was also burned.

Two more bombs were found in the San Jacinto neighborhood, a few blocks from the presidential house. According to official sources, several areas of San Salvador are now without telephone service as a result of these terrorist attacks.

RED CROSS WORKERS KIDNAPPED BY ARMED ASSAILANTS

PA281611 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 26 Aug 82 p 14

[From the "National Last-Minute" column]

[Excerts] Yesterday, at approximately 1730, three heavily armed men kidnapped 30-year-old (Juan Jose Araujo Vivas), a Salvadoran Red Cross volunteer. Many persons witnessed the kidnapping since at that hour there are many workers on the main street where the action took place. The license plate number of the vehicle used was noted along with other details.

POLICE DENY ARRESTING CDHES, FDR MEMBERS

PA281748 San Salvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 2100 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Excerpt] Shortly before he released three of the teachers arrested at the Escuela Republica Federal de Alemania, Treasury Police Director Col Francisco Antonio Moran was asked to comment on a charge made by the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, CDHES. He denied that the Treasury Police had arrested one of the members of the CDHES and a leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

INTERPARTY APANECA AGREEMENT TO GO INTO EFFECT

PA281809 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 27 Aug 82 p 3

[Excerpt] Presidency Minister Francisco Jose Guerrero announced yesterday afternoon that "the interparty political agreement reached with President Magana will go into effect today." Meeting with reporters in his office at the presidential palace, the official added that "the executive branch will issue an order to create the three committees included in the pact known as the Apaneca pact. The committee are the political, peace and human rights committees."

He added, "the three committees are outlined in the pact. The political committee will have President Magana as its coordinator. The order will probably be issued on Monday so that the members of the committee may asume their duties on that day. The other committees will be installed at a later date. The political committee will be made up of President Magana, the three vice presidents of the republic and representatives from the Nationalist Republican Alliance, the National Conciliation Party and the Salvadoran Popular Party."

Minister Guerrero added that "with this order it is expected that the government will become more consolidated both in its political platform and in its desires and purposes. The pact will function perfectly through the committees."

POLICE RELEASE SEVEN ARRESTED TEACHERS

PA281837 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1930 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Sercano network]

[Excerpts] This report is being filed from the general headquarters of the Treasury Police.

Some 20 minutes ago, a group of teachers was released.

An official communique of the Treasury Police states:

The General Directorate of the Treasury Police, complying with its constitutional duty, reports to the Salvadoran people that at 1130 this morning, 27 August 1982, seven teachers were released. They had been arrested on 14 August as they were holding an illegal meeting in the Federal Republic of Germany School. As a result of investigations, it has been established that the teachers who have been released went to the school to discuss the recovery demands of the 21 June National Association of Salvadoran Teachers without being aware of the true purpose of the meeting, which was instigated by the peoples liberation forces to plan terrorist actions in the capital.

Since insufficient evidence or cause for arrest were found, these teachers have been released as witnesses.

The released professors are Berta Concepcion Ortiz Alfaro de Seravia, Ciro Antonio Guevara, Miguel Angel Ayala Umana, Felipe Reyes Dubon, (Isaac David Villafuerte Eseguros), Carlos Hernan Quintanilla and Ana Cristian Contreras de Barrera.

The Treasury Police will aways report all its legal actions to promote calm among the Salvadorans.

(Dated) San Salvador, 27 August 1982. This communique has the seal of the Treasury Police.

AD LEADER DOESN'T DISCOUNT DIALOGUE WITH REBELS

PA291655 San Savlvador Radio Cadena Central in Spanish 1808 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Rene Fortin Magana, secretary general of the Democratic Action Party [AD], said today that we must not say no to dialogue with the rebels, but this does not mean that the principles of negotiation are being surrendered. He said: To refuse a dialogue is not reasonable, but neither does dialogue mean surrendering power to anybody. He said the pact signed by four political parties on 4 August posts the need to achieve the country's pacification through another meeting of the Salvadoran family, and that the dialogue, although discarded, could still be held.

Fortin Magana said that his party didn't sign the Apaneca pact because it had criticized the present government structure only a few days before the pact was signed. He noted that we don't have a government of crisis but a government in crisis. He added that even after the 28 March elections, the country's economic situation has remained critical with high inflation and unemployment rates, both aggravated by a lack of foreign exchange.

GUATEMALA

STATE OF SIEGE EXTENDED FOR ANOTHER 30 DAYS

PA280358 Paris AFP in Spanish 2327 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 27 Aug (AFP) -- The Guatemalan Government today extended the stage of siege decreed on 1 July for another 30 days "because it considers that the causes that made it necessary to adopt that exceptional state still prevail."

Rafael Escobar, secretary of the public relations of the presidency, has confirmed that the extension was agreed on after the cabinet and President Efrain Rios Montt held a meeting at which the national situation was discussed.

Since the stage of siege was decreed, the army began a counterinsurgency offensive that the military sector has described as "positive." There has been no unofficial information on the situation. The government maintains that the stage of siege is "a necessary evil that will make it possible to have a more peaceful future," but the measure has been criticized by various sectors, which reject the current suspension of individual guarantees.

Rios Montt reminded this week that the press must exercise self-censorship, because there is the danger that the communications media might be penalized if they violate the state of siege provisions. Numerous missing persons have been reported during these first 2 months under the state of siege, both in the capital and in the interior. The government attributes these disappearances to the leftist opposition groups.

Although the extension of the state of siege did not surprise the citizens, it did ruin the [word indistinct] of the more optimistic ones, who kept hoping that this measure of force would be suspended before the State Council began operating. The council is to begin operating as adviser to the presidency in September.

The State Council is made up of various national sectors, but it has been rejected by the political parties, which regard it as negative for the country's return to institutionality.

U.S. ACCUSED OF DIRECT, INDIRECT INTERVENTION

PA281436 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] (Julian Perez), Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity (URNG) combatant, told this radio station that intervention in Central America is mainly carried out by the United States which, directly or indirectly, meddles in the internal matters of the nations of the area. (Perez) stressed that U.S. imperialism uses other puppet governments to cover up its operations, and cited Israel, Chile and Taiwan as examples of countries through which Washington gives the Guatemalan regime economic and military aid and technical advice to repress and torture the people.

The Guatemalan combatant charged that the Rios Montt regime will soon receive increased aid from the United States. (Perez) stressed, however, that the people will continue their struggle until they put an end to the massacres and overthrow the killers who misgovern the country.

ARMY DISCOVERS SUBVERSIVE CAMP, ARMS CACHE

PA280058 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] The Guatemalan Army yesterday carried out two successful operations which led to the discovery of installations used by subversive criminals.

The first operation took place yesterday morning in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Panzos, Alta Verapaz Department, when a military patrol that was combing the area discovered an underground arms cache. The patrol found war materiel, equipment, canned food and medicine.

The second operation was carried out yesterday at 1430, south of Chupol village in the municipality of Chichicastenango, in Quiche Department. Military patrols discovered a subversive camp and clashed with its occupants. Eight subversives wearing old olive-green uniforms were killed.

FAR FRONT OPERATING IN CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

PA270349 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] (Maria Elena Lopez), member of the Rebel Armed Forces, FAR, told this radio station that the creation of the Tecum-Uman guerrilla front in the Guatemala central highlands shows the inability of the Efrain Rios Montt regime to destroy the revolutionary movement in my country. She also said tht this front appears precisely when the repressive forces are increasing their actions in the central highlands where many Indian families, most of which do not have farmland, live.

(Maria Elena Lopez) added that FAR's decision to open a new front demonstrates its solidarity with the peoples of El Salvador and Nicaragua because the Guatemalan regime will now find itself more limited in its support of U.S. interventionist plans in Central America and the Caribbean. In conclusion, the combatant added that the opening of this new operations front is a worthy tribute to Tecum-Uman, a Quiche chief who died defending his people against the Spanish conquistadores.

BILATERAL TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH HONDURAS

PA282314 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1625 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan Economy Minister Julio Matheu and Honduran Economy Secretary Gustavo Alfaro have signed a reciprocal agreement that opens the borders of the two countries to bilateral trade.

A document released here today notes that a special bilateral commission headed by the deputy ministers or under secretaries of integration was created as part of the negotiations that preceded the signing of the bilateral agreement between Guatemala and Honduras. The commission may be expanded by either side if necessary. Regarding the list of products that are part of the bilateral agreement, it was indicated that only tomato sauce, corn oil and some furniture items were omitted.

On this point, the Guatemala minister said that fortunately most of the chief items were left free of restrictions, and that the few already mentioned exceptions in no way detract from the principle that permeated the negotiations from their inception, i.e., the search for reciprocal and equitable trade among all Central American countries. Honduran Economy Secretary Alfaro also expressed satisfaction over the results and stressed that brotherhood must be the basis of all understandings among Central American countries.

FOREIGN MINISTER DISCOUNTS UN, OAS EFFECTIVENESS

PA281500 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] During an interview at this office yesterday afternoon, Foreign Minister Eduardo Castillo Arriola said that after analyses made at the level of Latin American foreign ministers, it has been established that both the United Nations and the OAS have become incapable of maintaining peace and security in the hemisphere.

The foreign minister said that there are wars in the world every day, even if they are conventional, and that the united nations hasn't done anything to control or avoid them.

FIVE GROUPS NAME REPRESENTATIVES TO STATE COUNCIL

PA281528 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Excerpt] So far only five organizations have responsed to the government's invitation to join the State Council. These groups and their representatives are: the National Association of Bankers, Mr (Julio Vielman); the University of San Carlos, Dr (Carlos Armando Soto); the Chamber of Commerce, (Juan Carlos Simmons); the National Association of Municipalities, (Oscar Clemente Marroqui); and the Association of Professionals, (Edgar Ponce Villela). Meanwhile, the Guatemalan Journalists Association has declined the invitation to name a representative to the State Council. President Rios Montt will make appointments for sectors that decline to name representatives.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO TEACHERS' CALL FOR TALKS

PA271500 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Note sent from Education Secretary Alma Rodas de Fiallos to the leaders of the Honduran Teachers Unity Front, FUMH, on 26 August]

[Text] Messrs of the FUMH: I refer to your note of this date in which you express to this government secretariat your desire to continue the dialogue with the national government in order to find a solution to the problems posed by the front.

The government has repeatedly expressed its willigness to maintain contact with the teachers' leaders so as to give them the opportunity to return to a legal framework and to participate in the solution of the basic problem through effective methods and measures. Once again we express to you the government's firm intention of maintaining open, permanent and constructive communications with you to face the situation we currently confront. Nevertheless, we also want to state that the government's acceptance of new talks is conditioned to the fact that the teachers' organizations must adopt the measures necessary to normalize the public education situation and to channel proposals and solutions within the framework established by the country's legal order. If this is carried out, we would be willing to set the date to continue the talks.

Yours Truly, [Signed] Alma Rodas de Fiallos, public education secretary.

Teachers' Demands

PA271605 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Communique issued by the Honduran Teachers Unity Front, FUMH, on 27 August]

[Text] The FUMH, made up of the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras, Colprosumah, the First Honduran Association of Teachers, Pricphma, the Teachers Union, and the Association of Secondary School Teachers of Honduras, Copemh, states the following to the people, government and teachers of Honduras:

1. In its efforts to find a solution to the current educational problem, it remains willing to hold a frank dialogue, and therefore it would be willing to suspend the strike ordered in all the country's schools as long as the government, through the Public Education Secretariat, does not implement the sanctions imposed on the national teachers.

Besides being unjust and illegal, they are an attack on the human rights of thousands of Hondurans. This is a basis for the beginning of negotiations on the present conflict.

2. We urge teachers throughout the country to maintain discipline, unity and calm in fulfilling the decisions adopted by the national leadership of the FUMH and to fulfill the instructions it issues.

3. We issue a call to all the peasant, worker, student and community organizations to morally and materially support our just struggle in these moments of hard struggle.

[Dated] Tegucigalpa, 27 August 1982. [Signed] For the FUMH: Juan Abrosio Sabio, president of the Colprosomah; Marco Antonio Vallecillo, president of the Pricphma; Enrique Reyes Barahona, president of the teachers union; and Alduvin Diaz, president of the Copemh.

Education Secretary Comments

PA271620 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Interview with Honduran Education Secretary Alma Rodas de Fiallos in Tegucigalpa on 26 August -- recorded]

[Text] [Rodas de Fiallos] At this time we have replied to the note of the members of the Honduran Teachers Unity Front [FUMH] in which they requested a dialogue.

[Question] When will this dialogue begin?

[Answer] This dialogue will begin when conditions so permit; in other words, when the teaching activities are back to normal.

[Question] Have the teachers tied the end of the strike to a conversation with the Honduran president?

[Answer] No, in no way. They just limited themselves to sending a note requesting the renewal of the dialogue with the authorities and we have limited ourselves to replying to them and establishing the condition I mentioned earlier.

[Question] How do you view the attitude adopted by the FUMH?

[Answer] Well, we had hoped they would adopt that attitude some time ago. We congratulate the leaders who, although a bit late, at last have adopted such a position.

[Question] What about the teachers who have been dismissed?

[Answer] We told the teachers' leaders when they presented their request that the government could not go back on the actions it had undertaken and that those actions remain firm.

[Question] Do you think this is just?

[Answer] Well, I think it is just that we respond to the aspirations of the teachers who, risking everything, cooperated with us in the Education Secretariat. We cannot disappoint their hopes for jobs, to which we assigned them this morning.

[Question] Does this mean that the problem has been 100 percent solved?

[Answer] Well, I think the next few days will show if the problem is definitely solved. However, I want to report that 90 percent of the situation is under control throughout the country.

[Question] Is there a possibility that if the teachers end their actions, the sanctions will be left without effect?

[Answer] There is definitely no possibility of this, because the government has been firm in making known its position and therefore, it cannot go back on those measures.

[Question] Is it true that in the event teachers' wages are increased, the rural teachers will be given priority?

[Answer] That situation has not been analyzed, but I think that this is how it should be. Priority should be given to those who are earning smaller wages.

[Question] Does this mean that there will be no increase at this time, sometime in 1982 or 1983?

[Answer] We cannot set a date. We have said that there are no possibilities for an increase at this time. However, we cannot say at what moment the country's economy will begin to recover.

Decision To End Strike

PA291845 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1631 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 29 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The teachers at Honduras' government schools today decided to cancel the strike declared 2 weeks ago to demand salary increases, a spokesman for the teachers reported in Tegucigalpa. According to the source, the teachers will return to classes tomorrow, Monday, while the leaders of the Honduran teachers Unity Front (FUMH), which gathers the country's professional teachers associations, will resume the interrupted talks with the education authorities.

The government established the suspension of the strike as a condition for resuming the talks. Dozens of teachers who were replaced during the strike will be rehired in new positions while others will recover their assigned positions.

Education Ministry officials told ACAN-EFE that they had no official information on the end of the strike, but that they had heard about the teachers' decision to resume classes over a local radio network. It was not known whether the government had promised to comply with some of the teachers economic demands, but at the ministry it was said that this was "very unlikely".

According to the same sources, the agreement between the teachers and the government is based on President Roberto Suazo Cordova's original position. The president acted as mediator in the first phase of the negotiations.

According to a spokesman for the teachers, the end of the strike does not signal abandoning the struggle for the salary increases, but only opens the possibility of talking with the government and trying to obtain the salary increases through dialogues.

Unofficial reports indicate that the government authorities are prepared to offer the teachers working in rural areas a minimum increase now, and that in 1983, in increasing percentages, it will offer an increase to the rest of the teachers.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES GRADUAL DISMISSALS

PA272223 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 26 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] Civil Service Director Max Gil Santos yesterday afternoon announced that approximately 8,000 government employees and officials will be dismissed, receiving the benefits due them, within 8 months in view of the country's serious economic situation.

The decision was made within the framework of the government's austerity policy, which is intended to cut down on expenses for oil, equipment and furniture; travel allowances; and the number of employees, because it is felt that the state can no longer bear "the economic load it was being burdened with," Santos said.

He said that currently there are approximately 22,000 people working for the government. This number could be cut to 14,000. "Perhaps the state can function with 14,000 and doesn't need the others; however, these are very uncertain figures. I cannot categorically state that we need 14,000, but we have asked the secretaries and the general directors to keep only the employees they really need," Santos noted.

"It really hurts to have to let these employes go, but they will have to manage and find something else to do. It is definite that we can't have everybody working for the state, because the state can no longer bear the economic burden it had," the official said.

He described this attitude as responsible. He said that officials can't let people come to the offices just to help somebody. "We have told our fellow party members to be patient and be aware of the country's economic situation, and that instead of exerting pressure on us they should support the constitutional government because it is the only way to save Honduras from this terrible economic situation," he stated.

The reduction of personnel will not be carried out at a rate of 1,000 per month. We will gradually dismiss them, and they will receive their benefits in installments.

Up to the month of August, the government has devoted 1,588,000 lempiras to employee benefits.

"Perhaps there will be some dismissals from now to December and the rest will become effective beginning in January. The dismissals are being announced as the technical studies on the organization of public offices advance. In this way, we become aware of who is necessary and who isn't. We are even evaluating positions," Santos said.

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA RESPONDS TO ENDERS, URGES DIALOGUE

PA280442 Paris AFP in Spanish 0354 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 27 Aug (AFP) -- Commander Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, has made a new appeal for dialogue to the United States during a public meeting held in Managua.

"We are ready for a settlement," Ortega stated, asking the United States not to threaten Nicaragua. "We are ready for a dialogue," he reiterated, responding to a speech by Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs of the Reagan administration, delivered Friday, 20 August in San Francisco, California.

In that speech, Enders accused Nicaragua of supplying insurrectional movements in El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica and proposed a reduction in arms sales and a reduction of the number of military advisers in the Central American region.

"Enders accuses us of all the ills of Central America and later asks that we negotiate," Ortega noted, adding that if the United States had the intention of negotiating, "we would have scheduled a meeting a long time ago."

He affirmed that "the United States wants to portray Nicaragua as being responsible for the problems of the region in order to later justify the actions it is preparing against us."

Regarding the situation on the Honduran border, he affirmed that "no Honduran has been killed in Honduras by Sandinist bullets, while hundreds of Nicaraguans have been slain in the past months by attacks coming from Honduras."

CARLOS NUNEZ SAYS U.S. 'CAMPAIGN' WILL FAIL

PA280254 Managua International Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] U.S. Government officials continue their hostile campaign against Nicaragua. This campaign increases each day. What they want is to destabilize the revolutionary process by creating a military, political and ideological cordon around Nicaragua to undermine the awareness of the Nicaraguan people. This goal will not be achieved because of the people's determination to protect the revolutionary achievements, said Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez, president of the Nicaraguan State Council.

PAPER SEES MEXICO AS LATEST U.S. TARGET

PA271415 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 22 Aug 82 p 3

[By Maria Flores-Estrada]

[Excerpts] ANN -- The United States has drafted a military plan to take Mexico's oil wells by assault. The wells are probably regarded by Washington as part of the strategic reserves of North America "national security."

The Mexican daily newspaper EL DIA denounced the plot on 11 April this year, taking the news conference held by U.S. specialist Clyde Mark in December 1981 as a starting point.

As an expert with the foreign affairs and national security division of the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress, Mark reached the conclusion that in order to attack and occupy Mexico's oil fields, the United States required a rapid deployment force capable of quelling any Mexican reaction and at the same time keeping the installations intact.

Previously, the administration of President Jose Lopez Portillo has had to contend with hostile U.S. pressure to abandon the independent energy policy it follows with the U.S. transnational companies, enduring sanctions which have affected Mexico's exports to the United States.

White House Security Advisor William P. Clark said during a lecture at the Center of International and Strategic Studies of George Washington University on 28 May 1981 that "our strategy will be to use military force to rapidly achieve specific political objectives on terms favorable to the United States and our allies."

Elsewhere, James Theberge, North American ambassador to Chile, reiterated the guidelines of U.S. policy on Latin America, noting its three pillars, restoration of U.S. economic and military power, strengthening U.S. alliances, and U.S. backing "to the security and development of countries that cooperate" with Washington. This was reported in the news bulletin of the U.S. Embassy in Managua on 4 August 1982.

Finally, the most conservative sector of the North American Congress approved the "Symms Amendment" on 10 August by a vote of 69 to 27. It notes that the United States is determined to prevent by whatever means are necessary, including the use of weapons, the projection of force, or the threat of force, aggressive and subversive activities by Cuba anywhere in the hemisphere." In addition, on the subject of "strategic interests," a Rand Corporation report indicates that the United States has executed most of its oil reserves and only has crude left for some 20 years.

With the Mexican oil wells near its southern border, the military invasion plan, the defense department guidelines and the Symms Amendment, what guarantees that Mexico is not one of the strategic objectives of U.S. foreign policy, like El Salvador, Nicaragua, Cuba, Guatemala and Grenada? It is worth asking: Does any Latin American nation not fall within the map of strategic interest of the United States?

EDUCATION MINISTER COMMENTS ON PRIVATE SCHOOLS

PA272315 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2300 GMT 26 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 25 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman today said that the right to create private schools in Nicaragua is guaranteed as long as the laws of the country are respected. In this manner, the minister answered questions put to him by ACAN-EFE regarding the concern expressed by the country's bishops on the subject of the future of Catholic education in this country.

Tunnerman said that the best answer for the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference is the Nicaraguans' rights and guarantees statute enacted in 1979.

According to the minister, this statute, which is a "clearly" respected law in this country, states that the freedom of parents to choose schools or colleges for their children other than those created by the state will be respected. The minister added that private schools must fulfill the minimum requirements of the state regarding teaching materials and must follow the nation's study plans.

He pointed out that those who wish to start a private school must request authorization from the Education Ministry, present a list of teachers' names and show that they have or can acquire or the teaching materials needed to provide an education that will satisfy the state.

The minister added that the state has the right constantly to supervise the teaching in the private schools, as is the case all over the world.

Tunnerman said that if the school directors do not follow the study plan -- as was the case with the Spanish priest Jose Moratalla Escudero "who even contradicted the education policy of the country," -- then they will lose the trust of the ministry and will be replaced.

The minister also answered a public charge by the bishops referring to "the complicity, or at least passivity, of some public order and Education Ministry authorities in certain incidents such as the violent separation of the whole religious community from its work area."

The official said that the presence of education authorities at the Managua Catholic schools on 16 August -- where confrontations among students occurred -- was "to avoid greater problems."

He added that whenever problems arise involving interruption of classes, education supervisors go to the schools to speak to the directors, who are responsible for discipline at the schools, to find out what is happening, and supervise adherence to the study plans and the keeping of order in the classrooms.

The minister said he is against students from other schools showing up to "demand a return to classes" whenever an interruption occurs, because this only brings more difficulties.

CHRISTIAN COMMITTEE, SANDINISTS HOLD MEETING

PA280318 Managua International Service in Spanish 0230 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Members of the Evangelical Committee for Aid to Development, CEPAD, Esteli Sandinist authorities and members of the Sandinist Defense Committee, CDS, held a fruitful and fraternal meeting despite the division that imperialism is trying to sow among Christians and revolutionaries.

The 26 organizations represented by CEPAD and the members of the CDS jointly analyzed the national situation. CEPAD Vice President (Jose Castro) said that the Christian delegation has agreed to announce the denominations that are in favor of the revolution.

GOVERNMENT RETURNS SCHOOL TO SALESIANS

PA280050 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2154 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 27 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- The Nicaraguan Government today returned the Catholic school in the neighboring city of Masaya to the Salesian Order, 10 days after having intervened in its administration.

Nicaraguan Education Minister Carlos Tunnerman and Father Sergio Cuevas, special envoy of the superior general of the Salesian congregation, whose seat is in Rome, today issue a joint declaration announcing that "following a broad and fruitful dialogue, the problem has been solved."

The school had been intervened after disorders broke out in Masaya on 16 August, leaving two dead and six injured. These incidents intensified the tensions between the church and the state.

The Salesian congregation proposed Priest Luis Corral Pietro as director of the Masaya school. This was accepted by the Education Ministry.

The rector of that school for the past 3 years, Spanish priest Jose Moratalla Escudero, had to return to his country after the Sandinist government canceled his visa to remain in Nicaragua, charging him with interfering in the country's domestic politics.

According to the joint declaration, the new director will exercise his duties in accordance with Nicaraguan laws, "particularly those concerned with the field of education."

The Education Ministry and the Salesian congregation also agreed to prepare a study with the Culture Ministry's cooperation in order to build an annex to that school for handicrafts. Father Cuevas and the order's provincial superior for Central America and Panama, Father Jose del Carmen di Pietro, announced that classes will resume Monday.

INTERNATIONAL CHURCH GROUP MEETS WITH ORTEGA

PA282209 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 24 Aug 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] A commission of the World Council of Churches met yesterday with Commander of the Revolution, Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, to learn about the current status of church-state relations.

The Evangelical Committee for Aid to Development (CEPAD) asked the junta for the meeting in view of the misinformation campaign that the transnational news agencies have been carrying out in connection with religion in Nicaragua. The CEPAD commission has been in Nicaragua since Thursday. In addition to meeting with Ortega, it visited the settlements in Tasba Pri, where its members were able to see the progress that has been made there and the damages that were caused by the floods.

RAMIREZ ON 1985 ELECTIONS, RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

PA292204 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1917 GMT 29 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 29 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Sergio Ramirez, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said here today that there will be elections in Nicaragua in 1985. However, he warned that "the revolution will not retreat one single step."

Ramirez said that the mines that were nationalized in 1979 will not be returned. He added: "Neither will we return natural resources to transnational companies."

He said: "It is not possible to go back to being dependent on a foreign power. That possibility has been discarded, and in the future we will continue to strengthen values like sovereignty and freedom."

Speaking to 800 professionals meeting here on Saturday, Ramirez also referred to the tensions and conflicts that have arisen between the church and state.

He said that sectors that use lies against the Sandinist process have lost credibility and are now seeking to use religion as a new counterrevolutionary weapon, taking advantage of the Nicaraguan people's sensibilities.

He said: "In Nicaragua, citizens can profess the religion of their choice; and if they don't want to follow any creed, they are also free to do that."

Ramirez issued a warning to those who according to him are using religion for political maneuvers.

EXPANDED TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH COSTA RICA

PA281928 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0157 GMT 28 Aug 82

[Text] Managua, 27 Aug (ACAN-EFE) -- Nicaragua and Costa Rica today signed an agreement in Managua to "strengthen reciprocal free trade on all natural and manufactured products originating in their respective countries according to the Central American Economic Integration Treaty."

Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Minister Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and Costa Rican Economy Minister Marco Antonio Lopez also agreed to establish a permanent mixed bilateral commission in order to eliminate the lists that restrict bilateral trade of a series of products. The two officials agreed that "there is a desire to eliminate these lists to facilitate trade."

Since Nicaragua's trade with Costa Rica always shows a deficit, the agreement also provides for the search mechanisms to make trade more equitable. This could include Costa Rica's purchase of other products from Nicaragua, including sorghum and sugar.

The Nicaraguan Central Bank will open a $20-million line of credit with the Costa Rican Central Bank for use by Costa Rican importers.

Nicaragua owes Costa Rica $70 million from its deficit trade and at the meeting held today the Costa Rican economic mission and the Nicraguan officials signed the initials agreements to renegotiate the debt over a 7-year period.

Costa Rican Minister Lopez said tonight, before returning to his country, that the was pleased with the agreements made since they reaffirm the reality of the interdependence that exists between the two countries.

CORDOVA RIVAS OPENS LIBERAL GROUP'S SEMINAR

PA281654 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Last night, Junta member Rafael Cordova Rivas opened the liberalism and social changes in Latin America seminar sponsored by Germany's Fredrich Neumann Foundation and organized by the Independent Liberal Party [PLI].

The opening session was held at the Camino Real Hotel in Managua and was attended by representatives of the State Council, members of parties which make up the Patriotic Front of the Revolution, members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Nicaragua, the Supreme Court president and delegates of various political parties of Latin America, Canada and Europe which make up the Liberal International.

Cordova Rivas spoke at the event. He said that the PLI is a political sector in Nicaragua which has an endorsement and a right that other political groups which fought against the Somozist dictatorship at the last moments don't have. He noted that during its long history the PLI never surrendered or entered into political pacts with the Somozist dictatorship as did other political groups that existed in Nicaragua.

FAO OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR REGIONAL CONFERENCE

PA282212 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] A few minutes ago (Mario Salil), assistant director general of FAO for Latin America, arrived in this country. He was received at Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport by Pedro Antonio Blandon, deputy minister of agricultural development; (Holman Golden), FAO representative in Nicaragua; and other dignitaries of our government.

(Mario Salil) is in our country for the 17th FAO Regional Conference that will begin in Managua on Monday.

In his first statement, (Salil) said that Nicaragua as a country is given priority by the FAP, and that the agricultural plans that are being carried out now and planned for the future will have the FAO's cooperation.

(Mario Salil) added that he is aware that Nicaragua gives great importance to its agricultural development. Similarly, the distinguished visitor said that he is very optimistic about the 17th FAO conference to be held in Nicaragua from 30 August to 10 September.

(Mario Salil) was accompanied by (Carlos Wilks), secretary of the FAO regional conference.

BORGE COMMENTS ON MISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN

PA281757 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge said in Managua that the misinformation campaign against his ocuntry is reaching monstrous proportions. In receiving French priest (Agostinho Tardim), president for Latin America of the Catholic Committee Against Hunger, Borge mentioned the distorted information published by the Honduran newspaper EL HERALDO regarding the serious incidents that occurred recently in Masaya.

On 16 August, armed members of the self-proclaimed Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (MDN) attacked hundreds of demonstrators protesting the occupation of a school by a reactionary group in Masaya. Two people were killed and seven wounded. Borge said that EL HERALDO presented the Sandinists as the murderers when in reality it was a Sandinist demonstration that was attacked. He added that the Honduran newspaper wants to make it seem that the revolution is persecuting the church.

Furthermore, EL NUEVO DIARIO, a newspaper published in Managua, points out that the Masaya incidents were completely distorted by the Honduran newspaper.

TOMAS BORGE MEETS WITH ITALIAN AMITY GROUP

PA282142 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] U.S. imperialism is seeking a war in Central America with the false hope of destroying the Sandinist people's revolution, but their actions may backfire.

This statement was made by Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge Martinez, minister of the interior, in a meeting with internationalist companeros of the Italy-Nicaragua friendship association held at the Tiscapa Promenade of this capital.

Commander Borge said that the best way to show solidarity with Nicaragua is to publicize the truth about our revolution and to denounce U.S. imperialism throughout the world. [Begin Borge recording] This situation of war in Central America has been caused by the ambitions of domination of the enemies of the peoples. They will not resign themselves to the liberation of Nicaragua, and they are even less resigned to the idea that other peoples may liberate themselves. They have not forgiven us Nicaraguans for having won Nicaragua's freedom, that is, for having won the possibility of establishing peace in Central America, because in Central America there will be true peace only when all the peoples of Central America are truly free; free of imperialist domination and free of the exploitation of selfish classes.

We seek to ensure peace in Central America, but this does not mean that at this point we will not struggle to prevent a war. I believe that the greatest help that could be given to us in Europe and specifically in Italy would be to spread the truth about our country, the extraordinary effort being made by our people to emerge from backwardness and poverty and our great and unyielding commitment to peace in the region.

We think it is possible to achieve peace by appealing for common sense and by exerting pressure in all the corners of the world -- exerting pressure on imperialism to prevent it from grabbing, from bringing war to Central America. [end recording]

WOMAN HELD FOR COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITIES

PA282310 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 24 Aug 82 p 12

[Text] Marta Luisa Martinez, from Wilike, central Zelaya, member of the self-styled counterrevolutionary group National Liberation Front, was arraigned yesterday by the district attorney at the Third Penal Court, which is presided over by Judge Osvaldo Ortega Reyes. According to District Attorney Reynaldo Vega Lacayo, Marta Luisa Martinez was recruited last year by Felix Pedro Jarquin, leader of the counterrevolutionary group.

Marta Luisa Martinez was in a counterrevolutionary camp in Rio Blanco, where she came in contact with some former members of the Sandinist police.

She also recruited two other women, identified as Rosario Martinez and Esperanza Balmaceda, with whom she transported food, clothes and medicine, with the help of Silverio Mendoza, to a counterrevolutionary camp in La Pila, near Rio Blanco.

Afterward, Marta Luisa left for Managua, where she came in contact with other members of the band and with her husband, a former national guardsman, with whom she held up a La Cruz grocery store in Rio Blanca. Among other activities of the band, Marta Luisa took an active part in an insurrection plan that would have involved the people of Rio Blanco.

ALLEGED COLLABORATORS RELEASED IN RIO BLANCO

PA281604 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Aug 82

[Text] Pursuant to orders issued by Commanders of the Revolution Victor Tirado and Henry Ruiz, 67 persons who had been under arrest in Rio Blanco, Matagalpa Department, were released. They had been accused of collaborating with counterrevolutionary groups which have been active in that area. Members of the (?National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen) and relatives of some of the prisoners had appealed to Commanders Tirado and Ruiz to have the prisoners, after exhaustive investigations, released to their relatives in Rio Blanco.

U.S. POLICY CALLED 'BLIND' TO REGIONAL REALITIES

PA270417 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 26 Aug 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] An old saying goes, there is none so blind as he who will not see and this is what's happening to the U.S. imperialists in the case of the Central American situation.

The political blindness of the present Washington administration is leading the United States to a dead end in this region of our America. The worst thing about this situation is that with their blind and criminal policy toward Central America and the Caribbean, the imperialists are not only heading for new failures but are seriously threatening world peace.

The U.S. leaders don't want to see the important changes that have occurred in this region as well as in other regions of the world. These changes are a result of the legitimate aspirations of the peoples to chart their own destinies and their unquestionable right to fight with every means possible to make these aspirations a reality.

Only those who don't want to see reality insist on old propaganda maneuvers, aggressions and threats that have failed thousands of times in order to try to subjugate the Central American and Caribbean peoples' irreversible decision to consolidate or gain their true independence.

For more than 23 years, the U.S. imperialists have harrassed Cuba with all kinds of aggressions and threats but they have always failed in their effort to subjugate the Cuban revolution and to make it cede its legitimate rights. For more than 3 years, they have aimed their counterrevolutionary arsenal at the Nicaraguan and Grenadian peoples who are free forever from imperialist tutelage and exploitation. They have achieved nothing but the determined resistance of these people and the reaffirmation and consolidation of their desire for freedom.

Blind in the face of history's inexorable advance, the imperialists are clumsily and criminally returning to old policies and doctrines which are absurd and unsuccessful. They are again using the big stick policy and the Monroe Doctrine which they created and which repeatedly crashed against the peoples' revolutionary will. With incomprehensible obstinacy, the U.S. imperialists are using the same aggressive measures and maneuvers against El Salvador and Guatemala, which they used against other peoples with nothing but total failure. They had a resounding failure in their shady coupist and electoral deals in El Salvador but they are using them again in Guatemala.

They multiplied their military aid to the Salvadoran regime so that it could increase its genocidal repression of the people but they have achieved nothing except to spread and strengthen the revolutionary struggle. However, they hide their heads in the sand like ostriches and use the same methods in Guatemala, where they invented some absurd elections and, weeks later, they staged a coup d'etat to install a wolf in sheep's clothing. When this confusing proimperialist maneuver was implemented, Gen Efrain Rios Montt, the coupist leader, stressed that he would democratize the country, end corruption in government and eliminate the guerrillas. Five months have now passed and the facts prove that in Guatemala, the repression, the human rights violations, the official corruption as well as the contradictions and rivalries within the armed forces have increased. At the same time, the revolutionary movement has expanded and become stronger.

Now, in view of their repeated failures in Central America, the U.S. imperialists are threatening direct military intervention with which they would create a new Vietnam in the region. They should remember the shameful defeat they suffered in their criminal aggression against the Vietnamese people.

RESULTS OF SELA MINISTERIAL MEETING REPORTED

PA281918 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 27 Aug 82

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The eighth ministerial meeting of the SELA Council concluded in Caracas on Wednesday. For many observers and experts who gathered there, this was one of the most important meetings held by this regional organization in the past few years. The Caracas meeting outlined the strategy for the collective economic security of Latin America. The main points of this strategy describe any situation provoked by coercive measures or economic pressures adopted by third countries against any SELA member as a great emergency. The Caracas agreement cited as an example the economic embargo that the United States and the EEC imposed on Argentina during the recent conflict with the United Kingdom over the Malvinas.

This agreement also stresses that when one or several countries of the region find themselves in a similar situation, they will be able to ask the SELA Permanent Secretariat for a special urgent meeting at the ministerial level. Once this meeting is requested, it stressed, the state or states affected will have to present a report which will be sent to the other SELA members and this economic alliance will have to issue a statement on the matter within 5 days.

The SELA also complemented its decision with the convocation of a meeting of experts who will draft a group of specific proposals for Latin American cooperation. These measures will be aimed at strengthening the region's economic security in areas like commerce, foreign financing, insurance, international transportation, technology and the need for self-sufficiency in food production.

Other important results of this eighth SELA ministerial meeting was a call for a change in Latin American relations with the United States, a criticism of bilateral trade and a call for broad-based trade for the benefit of Latin American countries. The SELA ministers also decided not to resume talks with the EEC until it lifts the economic boycott imposed on Argentina in the wake of the Malvinas conflict. They also approved a resolution supporting Panama in its efforts to make the United States fulfill its commitments regarding the canal which will be turned over to Panama in 1999.

Other important resolutions approved during the Caracas meeting reject the U.S. economic embargo on Cuba, describing it as discriminatory and noting that it goes against regional cooperation. The resolutions reiterated the continent's support for the efforts of the Nicaraguan people and government in the country's national reconstruction.

In conclusion, the meeting elected Dominican Homero Luis Hernandez a new SELA executive secretary.

Undoubtedly, the eighth ministeral meeting of the SELA Council was an important step in the cooperation and economic unity among the Latin American peoples. The ministers who met in Caracas confirmed this idea when they unanimously expressed support for the establishment of a new world economic order within a climate of peace that permits the struggle for development and progress.

As Fidel Castro, the top Cuban leader, has said: As long as the world does not see a new economic order that promotes the people's integral development and decreases inequality, there will be no solution to the conflicts affecting world peace. For this reason, the statements made by most Latin American countries that met in Caracas this week are very significant because the Latin American decision to walk down the road of cooperation and joint actions had never before been expressed with so much force and determination.

MALMIERCA HOLDS TALKS WITH IRAQI OFFICIALS

For Baghdad INA reportage on the visit of Cuban Foreign Relations Minister Malmierca to Iraq, including talks on the nonaligned summit conference with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan, see the Iraq section of the 30 August Middle East & Africa DAILY REPORT.